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FAILURE OF THE ATTACK ON LLOYD GEORGE MINISTRY

Close Observers Think Premier's
Prestige Is Unshaken—Facts
Presented Are Said to Refute
Lord Northcliffe's Allegations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Considerable
uneasiness and no small degree of
speculation have been evidenced in
Washington during the past few days
as to the possibility of the Lloyd-
George Ministry collapsing under the
recent attacks which synchronized
with the arrival of Lord Northcliffe in
England. It seems to be an accepted
axiom here outside official circles that
the making and unmaking of mis-
trust constitute Lord Northcliffe's special
hobby; that at a word from the
syndicate press which he controls es-
tablished reputations can be destroyed
and politicians toppled over in quick
succession, and that to him rather than
to the nation at large have the rulers
at the helm to give an account of their
stewardship.

Not even the statement of Sir Ed-
ward Carson characterizing the crisis
as a sham crisis has entirely dis-
sipated the belief that Lloyd George's
Ministry is in danger. Observers,
however, who have recently come from
England are quite confident that Sir
Edward Carson is right and the pre-
stige of the present Ministry is un-
shaken. It is pointed out that the
nation as a whole has the greatest con-
fidence in the present Premier. Speak-
ing of him recently, Viscount Escher
said: "There is no desire except
among a few malignants to ostracize
Mr. Lloyd George. He is a gallant
champion of the cause for which En-
gland is at war. No one can challenge
the enemy or rally the Allies in a
more effective manner."

According to an interview published
in the New York Times on Wednes-
day, Lord Northcliffe rests the blame
for the Italian retreat on the failure
of the British Government to establish
the allied council. The following are
his words: "President Wilson should
have the support of the whole world in
insisting upon allied coordination. It
is now no secret that at the sugges-
tion of Secretary McAdoo, André Tar-
dieu and I worked on this plan for
months. It ought to have been in
hand long ago. Had it been organ-
ized as desired by Mr. McAdoo, I be-
lieve that the Italian disaster might
have been averted."

This statement caused considerable
surprise here today. If Secretary
McAdoo proposed the formation of
such a council, it is pointed as strange
that nothing has ever been heard of
it. Competent observers believe that
Great Britain hinted at the formation
of such a council when the Balfour
Mission was in the United States; that
in fact the idea of close cooperation
between the United States and the
Allies was slow in developing, as there
was for some time an evident disposi-
tion in this country to regard itself as
fighting the war more or less independ-
ently. Moreover, it is generally be-
lieved here that the formation of an
allied council at an earlier date would
not have prevented either the anarchy
in Russia or the Italian retreat, inas-
much as both these events were due to
disruptive elements or treachery from
within, and in either event beyond the
control of allied strategy.

Why, in any case, it is asked, if the
imperative need of such a council was
seen so many months ago, did not
Lord Northcliffe use the influence of
his powerful papers to have it ap-
pointed, as he has always been known
to step in boldly where parliamentar-
ians feared to tread? His reference
to a possible "tragedy" of the
United States and criticism of Great
Britain in this country is evidently as
badly received here as it was in En-
gland.

It is firmly believed that the best
informed people in the United States
will heartily subscribe to Sir Edward
Carson's retort as called by the Asso-
ciated Press: "In the midst of these
attacks a great man, a superman, if
you like, comes to tell us that, in con-
trast with America, we are so ineffi-
cient that America will have to take
over the management of the war. I
have a great admiration for this great
man, but I think it is a great calumny
upon his fellow-citizens, and I know
it is not the view of Americans. I
have had the honor of meeting many
members of the American mission,
and they are lost in astonishment and
amazement at the organization and
the effort put forward by Great
Britain. I attended a historic meeting
in Downing Street today. America
has shaken hands with England
across the Atlantic. We are in the
war together to the end, and will see
it through."

Y. M. C. A. WAR FUND
EXCEEDS \$50,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Final figures put
by the total contribution to the war work
of the Young Men's Christian
Association at \$50,153,654. The re-
vision of the authorized total made pub-
lic yesterday was caused by returns re-
ceived late at the national headquar-
ters. This carries the amount over the
original mark, \$35,000,000, by \$15,153,654.

MILLION TROOPS BY NEXT SUMMER

American Force Which Will Be
at Battle Front—Stream-
of Soldiers on Way to Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Persh-
ing will have 1,000,000 soldiers at
his disposal by next summer unless
present plans miscarry. This is the
reply of American military and naval
experts to Lloyd George's inquiry as
to when this number of American
troops will be on the battle front.
Announcement is made authorita-
tively that American troops are now
going to Europe in a steady stream,
that their movement has been proceed-
ing for some time and will continue
at an accelerating pace.
No one can say definitely, of course,
just when the plan for an American
army of 1,000,000 will be fulfilled, nor
can any one say when the 6,000,000
tons of promised American shipping
will actually be available.

WAR OBJECTORS MAY LOSE VOTE

House of Commons Favors Dis-
franchisement, 209 to 171.
After Vigorous Debate and
Strong Opposition to Step

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
WESTMINSTER, England (Thurs-
day)—By 209 votes to 171 the House
of Commons yesterday decided to dis-
franchise conscientious objectors. An
exceptionally vigorous debate produced
this result, the House being exception-
ally well filled.

Lord Hugh Cecil made a brilliant
speech in which he argued against
retrospective legislation and main-
tained that this penalty for conscien-
tious exemption should have been in-
serted in the Military Service acts.
There was a higher law than state law,
he said, Mr. Bonar Law, in mak-
ing the safety of the state the supreme
law, was taking precisely the same line
as von Bethmann-Hollweg in defend-
ing the violation of Belgium. They
were Christians first and Englishmen
afterwards.

Lord Hugh Cecil said they gave
votes to Sinn Feiners, some of them
convicted rebels paid by Germany, to
soldiers court-martialed for any of-
fense save only conscience, to offend-
ers by criminal vice, to pickpockets
and robbers. What about the Quaker
ambulance unit, he asked, where men
had for years risked their lives? He
declared that the people would never
support them in disfranchising every
objector, while every criminal had the
vote. To punish mistakes of opinion
was to go back to the old familiar
ground of religious persecution.

Another Chamberlain took the op-
posite side, declaring that the vote was
a privilege and a trust, and that the
State had a right to attach conditions
to it. These men had been asked for
their services in the greatest crisis the
country had ever known, and they had
refused to give them. By what right
could they participate in deciding the
country's future. But he urged they
should safeguard the position of men
rendering real service and taking war
risks.

Mr. Rowntree argued that the en-
actment would operate unfairly, as
between men over 41 and under 41.
It would not affect men in certified
occupations or men medically re-
jected, but would disfranchise mem-
bers of the Society of Friends who had
been doing valuable and dangerous
ambulance service abroad, ever since
the war started.

Mr. Adamson, for the Labor Party,
said that the Labor Party regards the
conscientious objector as wrong, but
on the highest Christian and moral
grounds he could not be refused some
right to make his own choice, as was
claimed by other citizens, and he con-
tended there was a danger of serious

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industrial trouble if the proposal were
accepted.
Sir George Cave, the Home Secre-
tary, said the "principles and conduct
of the conscientious objector" were
odious to him, but when by statute
they permitted a man to claim ex-
emption from military service they
could not impose upon him disabilities
for having taken advantage of his
statutory right. After the voting, Sir
George Cave agreed to Herbert Samu-
el's request that when the bill is
recommitted, on the Irish clauses, the
amendment be revised in important
particulars.

SALOON OUTLAWING IN CALIFORNIA AIM

Referendum Vote, Assured on
Rominger Bill, Is Designed to
Put Ban on Making and Sell-
ing of Liquor Except Wines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—California
grape-growing and wine-making in-
terests, led by the California Grape
Protective Association and the Cali-
fornia Wine Association, are prepar-
ing for a bitter fight with the saloons
and other liquor interests at the next
state election, which will take place a
year from now. They are filing peti-
tions, under the referendum law, for
submission to the voters of the cele-
brated Rominger Bill, which was de-
feeted by a narrow margin at the last
session of the State Legislature. The
fight, which ended in that defeat, was
one of the most memorable in the his-
tory of California, the result being a
victory for the saloons and breweries
in a contest with the wine and grape
men.

The latter are now coming back
with a demand for passage of their
bill by referendum vote. The Romin-
ger Bill proposes to prohibit all sal-
oons, and also the manufacture and
sale of spirituous liquors. A maxi-
mum of 21 per cent alcohol is fixed as
the limit for all such beverages. By
striking at the saloons, this movement,
which has aroused the hostility of the
brewers, as well as the distillers and
liquor sellers, wholesale and retail;
and the battle between the two
factions of the "wets" promises to be
fiercely contested. Undoubtedly it
will contribute to the ultimate victory
of the prohibitionists, although, be-
cause of the large capital invested in
grapes and wine, full prohibition may
be delayed for a few years by the pas-
sage of some such partial measure
as the Rominger Bill.

The grape-growing and wine-mak-
ing industries, which together form
one of the great agricultural and man-
ufacturing interests of California, tak-
ing warning from the fact that other
Pacific Coast states have gone "dry,"
and that elections show a fast increas-
ing prohibition vote in this State, are
loudly proclaiming that the passage
of the Rominger Bill is the only pos-
sible escape from full prohibition.
They are, therefore, obtaining signa-
tures to the necessary petitions for
submitting the bill to the voters. Al-
ready more than 80,000 signatures,
with many counties still to report.
At least 75,000 attested names are
required by the law to insure sub-
mission of the bill to the electorate;
hence there is no danger of its failing
to get on the ballot.

This movement is regarded with in-
terest, but from a wholly neutral
viewpoint, by the Anti-Saloon League
of California, the State's straight-out
prohibition organization, which, pow-
erful as it is, failed in its effort to
erect prohibition by referendum last
year. Its proposed amendments to the
State Constitution were defeated by
more than 100,000 votes out of a
total of 975,000 cast. This defeat was
ascribed largely to the public senti-
ment that prohibition would injure
the State by destroying its immense
grape and wine industry, although,
strange to say, many of the important
grape-growing and wine-making coun-
ties voted strongly for the amend-
ments, which were, in fact, defeated
by the saloon and brewery organiza-
tion in the cities.

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ENEMY ACTIVITY IN UNITED STATES TO BE SUPPRESSED

Federal Force Arrayed in De-
termined Campaign to Stamp
Out Disloyal Propaganda and
Maintain All Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Tightening
of the nets spread by the Department
of Justice herewith systematically
to apprehend any person or persons
who in even the remotest way appear
connected with the carrying on of pro-
German propaganda in the United
States, is being felt throughout the
country as wholesale arrests are daily
being made.

Department of Justice officials have
long been aware of the sinister under-
hand scheming of German agents in
this country. The most important step
taken recently in the way of obviating
this menace was the President's pro-
clamation of Monday designed to check
spying. Government officials concur
in the belief that in numerous in-
stances well-laid German propaganda
has been responsible for the fires, ex-
plosions and strikes in industrial
plants which have manifested them-
selves more during the last few months
than ever before during a similar
period of time, and which have tied
up industries needed in supplying the
United States fighting forces with
food, clothing, munitions, etc., to such
an extent, as to cause public officials
to realize, as a public official recently
remarked, "the potency of the enemy
within our own borders."

Because of the necessity for keep-
ing the wheels of industry turning
more rapidly than ever before, and
because it is realized that all enemies
within must be put down in order to
cope successfully with the enemy
without, government officials are turn-
ing their attention more and more
to the extinguishing of this spreading
menace.

Each day presents a new angle to
the problem presented by the resi-
dence in this country of millions of
subjects of the country with which
this nation is now at war. The Bureau
of Census estimates that there are
4,662,000 enemy aliens within the
United States. This calculation is
based upon the census reports of 1910,
and the reports of the Bureau of Im-
migration for the last seven years. A
table made public by the Bureau of the
Census apporitions the alien enemies
and enemy allies as follows:

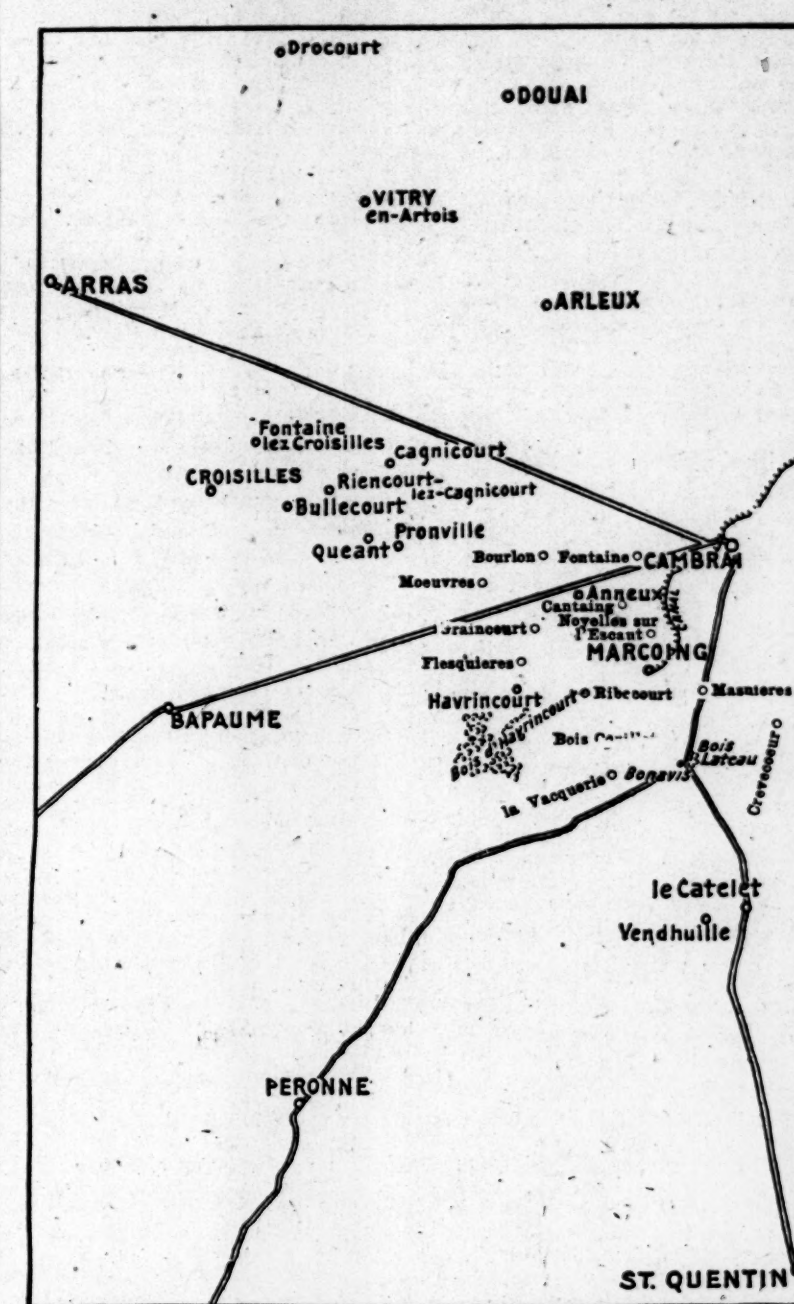
Germany, 2,349,000; Austria, 1,376,000;
Hungary, 736,000; Turkey, 188,000;
Bulgaria, 11,000.
Assuming the proportion of those
not applying for naturalization certi-
ficates in 1917 was approximately the
same as in 1910, there would be about
964,000 men of 21 years or more among
the 4,662,000, and their distribution as
follows: Germany, 136,000; Austria, 447,000;
Hungary, 280,000; Turkey, 93,000; Bul-
garia, 8000.

It is pointed out that the only way
in which this Government can resist
the movement in this country of citi-
zens of nations allied to Germany is
by a declaration of war against Ger-
many, which, in itself would
place all aliens in this country, that
are citizens of Germany, Austria, Hun-
gary, Bulgaria and Turkey, in the
class of enemy aliens. Reports cir-
culated in certain papers to the effect
that Congress will be asked by the
Administration to promulgate legisla-
tion designed to restrict the movement
in this country of persons who claim
as their native land any nation allied
with the Germans, are denied at the
Department of Justice, which would
take the initiative in such matters.

The opinion seems to prevail, however,
that Congress will declare war on
Germany's allies perforce, inasmuch
as the declaration of war against Ger-
many will unify all war activities and
cause the war plans of the Allies to be
directed at the allies of Germany as
well as Germany herself. In this
case there will be ample authority for
restricting the movements in this
country of aliens from countries al-
lied to Germany. It is pointed out
that there are hundreds of Austrians
in the District of Columbia alone.
There are also a number of Bulgarian
and Turkish subjects. In fact the
Turkish and Bulgarian legations at
Washington are still maintained. Just
how much valuable information leaks
from this country into Germany
through these very sources is a matter
of speculation, and a problem the po-
tentialities of which are not over-
looked by government officials.

Food Administrator Herbert C.
Hoover has before him evidence of
German propaganda aimed at the
American household, a propaganda de-
signed to cause unrest among house-
wives. This propaganda, it is be-
lieved, is taking form in the numerous
food "shortages." The first step in
the propaganda was the sugar short-
age. Reports were circulated through-
out the entire country of an impen-
ding sugar shortage of lasting dura-
tion. Food Administration officials do
not deny there is and has been a
shortage, but say that it has been
greatly exaggerated by panic among
housewives, caused, to a large extent,
by stories from German sources of
serious sugar shortages.

Following upon this, stories were
circulated to the effect that there was
to be a serious shortage in salt. Im-
mediately housewives began buying
large supplies of salt, almost creat-
ing a salt shortage as a result. Retail
dealers have already doubled the price
of salt.



Map illustrates great British drive

Under the direction of Gen. Sir Julian Byng a surprise offensive was under-
taken by the British forces against the so-called Hindenburg line,
with the result that important key points are menaced,
numerous villages are in the possession of Sir Dou-
glas Haig's troops, and thousands of prisoners
have fallen into their hands

TURKEY HOLDINGS OVER YEAR ILLEGAL

National Food Administration
Quotes United States Food
Control Act—Large Quanti-
ties in Storage to Be Released

Holding beyond the Thanksgiving
season, the poultry put into cold stor-
age at this time last year, constitutes
a violation of the United States Food
Control Act, according to word re-
ceived in Boston from W. F. Priebe
of the National Food Administration.

The statement says, however, that if
the dealers dispose of one-half of their
cold storage turkeys by Thanksgiving
and the remainder by Jan. 1, no action
will be taken by the administration.
This announcement, coupled with the
ruling of Henry B. Endicott, Massa-
chusetts Food Commissioner, limiting
the extension of licenses to hold poultry
past the one year allowed by law
in Massachusetts warehouses, is ex-
pected to bring large quantities of cold
storage turkeys at moderate prices on
the market.

Copies of this statement have been
sent to the Boston Fruit and Pro-
duce Exchange as well as the indi-
vidual dealers. The dispatch from
Mr. Priebe reads:

"We are advised by our legal de-
partment that the carrying of last
year's stock beyond the present pack-
ing season constitutes a violation of
Section 6 of the Food Control Act,
which prohibits hoarding. The Food
Administration, however, in order to
provide for the equitable distribution
of these foods to the consumer, is
therefore informing all dealers that
no action will be recommended by the
Food Administration, provided that
at least half the turkeys are disposed
of by Thanksgiving and the remaining
half before Jan. 1, 1918, and, provided,
that the other poultry shall be dis-
posed of before March 1, 1918; at
least 28 per cent during November and
December, 30 per cent during January,
and the rest during February."

Alton E. Briggs, secretary of the
Fruit and Produce Exchange, today
said that this statement would have
little effect in Boston, as large quan-
tities of frozen poultry would come
on the market automatically, through
the operation of the state law forbid-
ding the keeping of poultry more than
one year in the warehouses, unless
the licenses are extended by the Board
of Health.

When Mr. Endicott last month issued
the ruling curtailing the extension of
licenses he said that "this ruling will
probably have an effect on poultry
prices for Thanksgiving and Christ-
mas."

and if they are in storage illegally, suit
is brought against the owners.

Stocks of fresh turkeys are expected
to be scarce this year, say dealers.
The principal reason given is that the
National Food Administration has
asked the western turkey growers to
keep back all small turkeys, under 10
pounds in weight, and not to start
heavy shipments until after Dec. 1,
when the majority of the flocks are
expected to be in the best of condi-
tion. This order was issued last sum-
mer, when the birds were undeveloped,
and as Thanksgiving comes only two
days before Dec. 1, shipments may
arrive, although dealers are not
counting on them.

Since last Thanksgiving despite ef-
forts of dealers to encourage the con-
sumption of poultry, the stocks in
warehouses have greatly increased,
according to the United States Bureau
of Markets. In its report for Nov. 1,
the bureau showed the stocks of tur-
keys to have increased 242 per cent
since last year, and the total this
year is given as 3,538,393 pounds.

GERMAN BARRED ZONE EXTENDED

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)
—An extension of the German "barred
zone" for shipping to include the
Azores and Greek waters was an-
nounced in a Berlin dispatch received
here today. The statement described
the Azores as "containing important
hostile bases for Atlantic navigation."
Belgian relief ships and neutrals
were allowed one week in which to
withdraw from the new barred zone.

GERMANY SOOTHES ARGENTINA BY NOTE

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)
—A semi-official German statement
says that Dr. von Kuehlmann, the
Foreign Minister, has handed the Ar-
gentine Minister a written declaration
which states:

"The conclusions which our enemies
have drawn from the Luxburg tele-
grams are wholly unfounded. Ger-
many has never fostered and never
will foster any other desire than the
development of her commerce in South
American countries by peaceful, law-
ful means."

The statement adds that in view of
these declarations the Argentine Gov-
ernment is of the opinion that there
is no reason to alter the present atti-
tude of Argentina.

BULGARIA'S WAR EXPENDITURE
Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)
—In introducing the 1917-18 budget in
the Bulgarian Lower House the Pre-
mier said the national war expendi-
ture hitherto amounted to 16,000,000,
000 kronen, 12,000,000,000 of which are
covered by loans. The interest on the
whole state debt has increased to 1,
030,000,000 kronen annually.
The present budget provides for the
payment of the interest to the end
of June next, including interest on the
war loan now being raised.

BRITISH FORCES PRESS ONWARD IN FRENCH FLANDERS

Sir Julian Byng's Troops Closing
in on Railway Junction of
Cambrai—Village of Fontaine
Notre Dame Captured

The Hindenburg line, as it has
come to be called, that impalpable
series of fortified towns, hamlets,
farms, hillsides, quarries and marshes,
which the Germans claim to have
made impregnable against attack, has
been broken by Sir Douglas Haig's
third army, under command of Gen-
eral Byng, without five seconds of
artillery preparation. For days past
troops have been brought into the
section, where the attack was to be
delivered, during the night, and hidden
in dugouts, villages, or anything
which gave cover. Then, when the
word was given the entire line of
tanks, which had been placed in the
van, went forward, smashing their
way over dugouts, pits, trenches, and
entanglements as if they were mere
mud, with Sir Julian Byng's men
close behind them. The surprise
was as complete as the victory. The
Germans, rushing out of the dugouts
as the tanks thundered over them,
were passed rapidly to the rear, with
the result that when the last dispatch
was sent off, 8000 prisoners had
reached the cages behind the lines.
Simultaneously the batteries woke
up, and the barrage was poured out
on the rear over the ground by which
reinforcements must advance, or the
troops on the line retire. As a result
practically the whole of the Hinden-
burg line, from Arras to St. Quentin,
gave way, whilst the wreckage be-
came a veritable rent in the ground
immediately opposite the great rail-
way junction of Cambrai.

The Hindenburg line runs roughly,
for a distance of some 40 miles, from
Douai to St. Quentin. Starting from
Douai, some seven miles northwest
of Douai, it passes south by way of
Vitry and Cagnicourt to Quent, where
what is known as the Wotan section
stops. From Quent it swings east
for a few miles to Pronville, becom-
ing in doing this what is known as
the Siegfried section. Then again it
straightens out, and heads south to
Havrincourt, and from thence, by way
of le Catelot, to St. Quentin.

Four miles south of Quent the line
is crossed by the road from Bapaume
to Cambrai, and it was centering on
this road that Sir Douglas delivered
his main blow. It is some eight
miles from the British front to Cam-
brai along this road, and when Sir
Douglas sent off his latest dispatches
the center of the British attack had
been driven along both sides of this
road until the head of the advance
had passed through the little town of
Masnières, and was within three miles
of Cambrai due north of le bols de
Lateau, which lies at the junction of
the two roads running respectively
from Peronne and St. Quentin to Cam-
brai, whilst pushing up the main road
from Bapaume, and passing between
Anneux and Bourlon, they had es-
tablished themselves, only 2 1/2 miles
from Cambrai in the village of Fon-
taine Notre Dame.

Any person who will look at the
map will see what this means. The
Hindenburg line coming through Dro-
court and Vitry-en-Artois bends
through Quent and Pronville to
Havrincourt, and then, straightening
out, turns south again to le Catelot
and St. Quentin. Now with the British
in Bourlon, Anneux, Graincourt, Mar-
coing, and Masnières, Cambrai is
already half surrounded, and in any
case cut out of the line, inasmuch as
its communications with Douai to the
north and St. Quentin to the south
have been severed. But more than
this, the great railway system which
branches out of it in every direction
is brought under the English guns,
and rendered useless, so that its trans-
port is cut off not only on its front
but on its flanks and rear. The next
movement of General Haig will there-
fore be watched with the greatest
interest. Whether or not Cambrai
goes, it is hard to see how Marshal
Hindenburg can avoid such a rectifi-
cation of the Hindenburg line as will
cause its abandonment.

Simultaneously, the British are
closely surrounding Jerusalem. On
Monday they were at Kuryet-el-Ehad,
six miles west of the city, and from
thence they have penetrated to Beit
Likia, five miles to the northwest of
the city. Yesterday the cavalry were
on the outskirts of Bira, a village some
nine miles north of Jerusalem on the
road to Nablus or Shechem. The effort
which General Allenby is making here
is of course to take the city without
damaging it, and at the same time to
cut off the Turkish garrison.

From German East Africa comes the
news of the gradual destruction of the
last remaining German forces. On
Saturday the British captured a camp
near Kitangari, taking almost 1000
prisoners. The last of the big guns
of the Germans have now been taken,
and, as far as is known, the final re-
mains of their forces have been driven
into the Kitangari Valley, where
their resistance cannot be very long
continued.

From Italy comes the news that in
spite of all attacks the line of the
Piave still holds, so that every day

time is being given for the British and French reinforcements to reach that front.

Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir Julian Hedworth George Byng, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., joined the Tenth Royal Hussars in 1883, was promoted Major in 1893, Colonel in 1901 and Lieutenant-General in 1915. He served in the Sudan expedition, 1884, and in South Africa, 1899-1902, and between that date and the outbreak of the war in August, 1914, held important appointments at home and abroad. During the present war, he has been engaged at the Dardanelles and on the western front, in which latter region he was for some time in command of the seventeenth army corps, the Canadian corps.

News Stirs Londoners

Outstanding Feature of Great Drive Was Its Unexpectedness

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—To Londoners today's stirring news came as startlingly as did apparently the endless line of tanks to the defenders of the Siegfried line. The outstanding feature of Sir Douglas Haig's great blow is its utter unexpectedness.

That forms the text of the remarks of thousands of prisoners now flanking into the English cages, and it must be admitted that the Germans had much to justify their feeling of security as they lay behind the Hindenburg bulwark, so strenuously prepared throughout last winter and elaborated in succeeding months. It lay before Cambrai, three great systems of trenches specially wide to frustrate the tanks which mastered them so easily, each system protected by an extraordinary mass of barbed wire, joining up blockhouses, machine-gun outposts, and other fortifications, and with a great tunnel extending along the length of the central system, making the passage of troops underground beyond the reach of the worst drumfire an easy matter.

Moreover the Germans almost certainly conjectured that with the British effort so persistently maintained for such obviously vital reasons against Passchendaele Ridge, and with a new drain on their resources, due to the Italian needs, no troops could be available for a blow of such magnitude so far south.

Nevertheless, the staff work and organization must have been of unprecedented efficiency to have carried out, without arousing the slightest suspicion, preliminary arrangements on a scale never hitherto attempted, complicated by the new problem of concentrating a vast fleet of tanks.

The number of tanks engaged is now well known here. At any rate, it is almost literally true to say that the Siegfried line, in large part, simply melted away before them, and the Christian Science Monitor is informed that the casualties to the British troops were exceptionally low.

Until the last moment there was nothing to warn the Germans of their fate. Only when the tanks began wading and stumbling toward the German line did the British guns open fire, and in a few moments all along the Siegfried line the tanks were bursting their way resistlessly through the cordons of barbed wire and over the trenches and strong points.

It was a great day for the tanks, operating over ground exactly suited to them, open and unbroken by shell fire to the extent it is elsewhere. Cambrai, focusing the roads and railways which feed the German armies north and south, is at any rate menaced. The weather alone is against the British, for stormy weather began soon after the attack, but already the results are such as to give the third British army and its able leader, the Honorable Sir Julian Byng, lately commanding the Canadians, just cause for the deepest satisfaction.

Further British Success

LONDON, England (Thursday).—Further progress toward Cambrai, the key point of the vaunted Hindenburg line, was reported by Sir Douglas Haig today. "North of Cantaining we attacked and captured Fontaine Notre Dame Village. A number were taken prisoner yesterday evening."

Gratification in Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The news from the western front indicating the marked advance of the British forces through the enemy's line was received in official circles here with many manifestations of joy. The great progress of the Haig offensive has served to spur on the military forces of the country, and soldiers everywhere during the evening were talking of nothing else. The most oft-repeated hope expressed was that the national army might be in the field in time for the final sweep into Germany.

The daring displayed by the British in launching their greatest assault of the war without artillery preparation was freely commented on by officers. It is the first time assaults upon thoroughly organized trench lines have been made, except after the guns have blazed a way through for the infantry. The use of the tanks to clear away barbed-wire entanglements and presumably to batter down "pill-boxes" and other strong points also was novel procedure. The success of the movement probably depends wholly upon the complete surprise, which was possible only by moving forward without the usual accompaniment of artillery fire.

Officers here have discussed frequently in the last few months the possibility of restoring the element of surprise attack in trench operations in just this way. Some have thought it could be done, while others have held that without destruction of the barbed-wire entanglement with high explosive shells, the infantry would be

halted on its first rush. The use of the tanks solved this problem for the British.

There was much speculation on Wednesday night as to the immediate motive for the attack. Officers were in agreement that it was designed to relieve pressure on the Italian front, and probably also to prevent the carrying out of any plans the Germans might have had for an attack against the army holding the Saloniki front. On the face of press reports of the scope of the British victory, they were inclined to believe that these results had been accomplished.

British Nearer Jerusalem

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The British War Office announces:

"There is no change in the situation north of Jaffa. On Monday Kuriet-el-Enad, six miles west of Jerusalem, was carried at the point of bayonets by territorial infantry, and Beit Lika, some five miles to the northwest, was occupied by Scottish troops."

Tanks, Then and Now

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday).—Of interest today, in view of the great British victory achieved through the tanks against the Hindenburg line, is this quotation from the Berlin Tageblatt of Nov. 14:

"The role of the British tanks has been played out. Our artillery mows them down. The original terror inspired by their appearance has vanished."

"The enemy leaves the overturned, crumpled up monsters where they drop. It is also to be observed that the occupants of the tanks leave their dangerous armored prisons prematurely. The English have their troubles in finding crews for them. Evidently there is no particular passion left for this kind of sport."

Official Italian Report

ROME, Italy (Thursday).—Sanguinary repulse of enemy attacks around San Marino, in which Italian troops took prisoners and machine guns, was reported in today's official statement. Around Monte Portico the Austro-German troops made three fruitless assaults. A number of attacks between the Brenta and the Piave rivers were similarly unsuccessful in the face of the strong Italian defense.

On the Asiago Plateau, in particular, the enemy troops made a vigorous assault in the night against Casera, Metletta and Devanti, but were driven back by Italian counter-attacks.

Around Monte Fontana and Socca the enemy's attacks carried them into a few outstanding elements.

German Version of Fighting

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday).—"On the western bank of the river Scheldt the enemy was driven back on Anneux and Fontaine Notre Dame," declared today's German official statement. "On the eastern bank we forced the enemy's departure to positions south of Rumilly."

"In connection with the English attack," the statement continued, "the French strongly attacked between Craonne and Berry-au-Bac. Fighting continued throughout the day. North-east of Saville aux Bois a French net remained. Elsewhere the enemy was repulsed or driven back in hand-to-hand fighting."

The storming and capture of the summits of Monte Fontana and Monte Spinussa, between the Branta and Piave rivers, was announced by the War Office today.

Importance of Jerusalem

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday).—Germany is showing anxiety about the impending loss of Jerusalem to General Allenby's advancing British forces. "The fall of Jerusalem will be the most important politically," declared the Cologne Gazette today. "It will affect Jewish financial groups in America, impress the Islam believers and menace German influence in Syria."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday).—German General Headquarters issued the following statement on Wednesday: Western front, army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—In Flanders the firing revived from midday onwards near Dixmude and from Houthulst Wood to Becelaere. Between Poelcappelle and Passchendaele it reached great intensity again on Tuesday.

Increased artillery fire at several places in Artois was followed by enemy reconnoitering thrusts which were repulsed.

Between Arras and St. Quentin a strong artillery battle heralded English attacks, the main force of which was directed between roads leading from Bapaume and Peronne to Cambrai. While the main attacks were striving to break through our positions in the direction of Cambrai, secondary attacks were launched north and south of the main battlefield, near Riencourt and Vendhuile, having limited local objects. Between Fontaine lez Croisilles and Riencourt the enemy troops were not able to advance beyond our foremost lines.

On the main field of attack the enemy forces succeeded, under protection of numerous armored cars, in gaining ground. Our reserves arrested the thrust in the rear positions. Villages situated in the fighting zone, among them Graincourt and Maroing, remained in possession of the enemy troops. Portions of the permanently established materiel in the positions were lost. South of Vendhuile the attack of a British brigade collapsed with heavy losses.

Near to and south of St. Quentin the battle of artillery and mine-throwers was increased at times. An attack by the French troops in the evening north of Allancourt was repulsed. Heavy firing in the fighting areas con-

tinued until midnight and then diminished. This morning it was again begun with great intensity near Riencourt.

Army group of the German Crown Prince: There was increased fighting activity northeast of Pinon and east of Craonne. On the eastern bank of the Meuse, after the repulse of a French advance at Chaume Wood in the morning hours, the firing was not again revived throughout the day.

The situation on the Italian front is unchanged, the War Office announces. The text of last evening's statement reads:

On the battlefield southwest of Cambrai the British since noon have attacked again with strong forces. The fighting is proceeding.

This afternoon strong French advances commenced on the front from Craonne to Berry au Bac. There is no news from Italy.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The War Office on Wednesday issued the following statement:

On Tuesday morning the third army, under command of Gen. the Hon. Sir Julian Byng, delivered a number of attacks between St. Quentin and the River Scarpe. These attacks were carried out without previous artillery preparation, and in each case the enemy forces were completely surprised.

Our troops have broken into the enemy positions to a depth of between four and five miles on a wide front, and have captured several thousand prisoners, with a number of guns. Our operations are continuing.

At the hour of assault on the principal front of attack a large number of tanks moved forward in advance of the infantry and broke through successive belts of German wire, which were of great depth and strength.

Following through the gaps made by the tanks, English, Scottish and Irish regiments swept over the enemy's outposts and stormed the first defensive system of the Hindenburg line on the whole front.

Our infantry and tanks then swept on in accordance with the program and captured the German second system of defense, more than a mile beyond. This latter is known as the Hindenburg support line.

In the course of this advance East county troops took the hamlet of Benavist and Lataan Wood after stiff fighting.

English rifle regiments and light infantry captured La Vacquerie and the formidable defenses on the spur known as Welsh Ridge. Other English county troops stormed the village of Ribecourt and fought their way through Couillet Wood.

Highland and territorial battalions crossed the Grand Ravine and entered Flesquieres, where fierce fighting took place. The West Riding territorials captured Havincourt and the German trench systems north of the village, while the Ulster battalions covering the latter's left flank moved northwards up the west bank of the Canal du Nord.

Later in the morning our advance was continued and rapid progress was made at all points. English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh battalions secured the crossings on the canal at Masnières and captured Maroing and Neuf Wood.

The West Riding troops who had taken Havincourt made remarkable progress east of the Canal du Nord, storming the villages of Graincourt and Anneux, and, with the Ulster troops operating to the west of the canal, carried the whole German line northward to the Bapaume-Cambrai road.

West Lancashire Territorials broke into the enemy positions east of Epehy, and Irish troops have captured important sections of the Hindenburg line between Bullecourt and Fontaine lez Croisilles.

The number of prisoners, guns and materiel captured cannot yet be estimated.

The spell of fine, dull weather which favored our preparations for our attacks broke early on Tuesday, a heavy rain fell during the night and the weather is now stormy.

The report from Sir Douglas Haig's headquarters last night on the British drive in the Cambrai sector reads:

Important progress was again made today west and southwest of Cambrai, though rain has fallen continuously.

Reinforcements which the enemy troops hurried up to a battlefield to oppose our advance have been driven out of a further series of villages and other fortified positions and many additional prisoners have been taken. The tanks have again given great assistance to the advance.

On our right we made progress in the direction of Crevecoeur-sur-l'Escaut. Northeast of Masnières we captured the enemy's double line of trenches on the east bank of the Scheldt canal. Sharp fighting occurred in this neighborhood and hostile counter-attacks were driven off.

North of Maroing the village of Noyelles-sur-l'Escaut was captured early in the morning. Here also heavy fighting occurred and the hostile counter-attacks were successfully repulsed.

During the morning Scottish troops moving northeast from Flesquieres captured the German defensive lines southwest of Cantaining, and the village itself, together with 500 prisoners. Later in the day they continued their advance and established themselves in positions more than five miles behind the former German front line.

North of Anneux, West Riding battalions have been engaged with the enemy forces south and southwest of Bourlon wood. Further west Ulster regiments crossed the Bapaume-Cambrai road and entered Moerwaere.

During the day strong hostile counter-attacks against our new positions in the neighborhood of Bullecourt have been defeated. The number of prisoners who have passed through our collection stations exceed 8000, including 180 officers.

The number of guns captured has not yet been ascertained.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday).—The official report given out on Wednesday night says:

West of the Miette River we attacked today at about 8 o'clock on the salient of the German line to the south of Juvin-court. On a front of about one kilometer and to an average depth of 400 meters our troops reached all their objectives and captured strong enemy defenses.

In the course of the operation we took 175 prisoners.

Between the Miette and the Aisne rivers our patrols brought back about 40 prisoners.

The artillery activity has been lively in all this region.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Thursday).—The Italian War Office report, issued on Wednesday, says:

On Tuesday there was intense artillery activity on the whole front of the coastal zone. The national navy and British monitors lent effective cooperation.

In the afternoon, the enemy forces three times made violent attacks on Monte Perica, northwest of Monte Grappa.

They were repulsed each time with severe losses. On Monte Tomba and Monte Monfenera the infantry actions were not renewed.

Our aircraft carried out effective bombing operations and engaged in several duels with hostile airplanes, as a result of which two enemy machines were brought down.

BRITISH VERSION OF HELIGOLAND FIGHT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The British Admiralty issued a report yesterday on the engagement Saturday off Heligoland Bight. The statement says:

"The British forces sighted shortly before 8 o'clock in the morning four light cruisers accompanied by destroyers and mine sweepers or patrol vessels. The latter made off to the northeast, a destroyer sinking one by gunfire. A number of the survivors were rescued."

"The enemy light cruisers and destroyers turned off toward Heligoland and were pursued by the British advanced forces through the mine fields."

A running engagement occurred under a heavy smoke screen until four enemy battleships and battle cruisers were sighted. The advanced forces then broke off the engagement and turned back to meet their supports outside the mine fields."

"The enemy did not follow our vessels outside the mine fields. Our vessels report that during the action they scored a number of hits on the enemy. One light cruiser was seen to be on fire, a heavy explosion was observed on another, while a third was dropping behind, evidently damaged, when the action was broken off."

"The destruction of these ships was prevented by the presence of the enemy's large vessels and the proximity to Heligoland. The damage to our vessels was slight, but some casualties were caused to officers and men in exposed positions."

GERMAN STATEMENT ON BELGIUM'S FOOD

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday).—A telegram from the Wolf Bureau of Berlin, the semi-official German news agency, received here, contradicts the statement by Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, that the food shortage in Belgium was due to the submarines.

The agency says it is authorized to state that the existing arrangements prescribe that Belgian relief ships must avoid the danger zone if they do not wish to implicate themselves. At the beginning of the unrestricted submarine warfare, it continues, some of the relief ships disregarded this warning, and consequently were sunk.

"When it was found we were in earnest," the statement goes on, "they heeded the warning, but latterly, apparently under enemy pressure, they have again been encountered in forbidden waters, an example being the steamer Haelen. Her captain, acting on the British Admiralty's orders, destroyed his log book prior to the seizure, and from the log book there is no doubt that an infraction of the rules could have been established."

"Therefore, if Belgian civilians starve it is because Belgian selfishness drives the captains of relief vessels to seek only to disregard the rules made for their safety."

NEW JERSEY HIGHWAY SYSTEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

TRENTON, N. J.—Routes and cost estimates for the New Jersey State Highway System, to be paid for by direct state tax, have been filed by Gen. George W. Goethals, supervising engineer. Construction will begin in April, although work already has begun on the roads to Camp Dix at Wrightstown and Camp Herriott at Tenafly. About \$3,000,000 will be available from the tax for the first year, besides \$2,000,000 from the motor vehicle tax for repair work.

STUDY OF PEACE PROBLEM

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERNE, Switzerland (Thursday).—An International Congress for the study of peace problems opens at Berne today. Ten nations including Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Holland and Switzerland are expected to be represented, the delegates including Count Karolyi and five Reichstag members, namely, Herren Erberger, Quark, Quitta, Helms and Gerlach.

GERMANY NOT TO BE TRUSTED

M. Clémenceau Says if Enemy Offered to Join "Society of Nations" He Would Refuse

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—M. Clémenceau told the Chamber of Deputies yesterday that his war aim was to make France victorious.

"If Germany tomorrow expressed a wish to enter into the society of nations, I would not agree," he said, "for Germany's signature cannot be trusted."

"You ask what my war aims are? My aim is to be a victor."

Replying to Pierre Forget, who asked what he thought of a "society of nations," he said:

"Ah, yes, I know we live in a time when the word is a great power. There are many, including even men of great mind, who believe that words have the power to liberate."

"Not the same words have been discussed by humanity since the beginning of its existence. The word 'right,' the word 'justice,' the word 'liberty' are words as old as man. You can say nothing that has not already been said. You may at the utmost ask me for action. That is what I am here for."

"You believe that the formula of a society of nations can solve everything. But it is necessary to understand what it means. There is at Quai d'Orsay a commission named by M. Ribot to prepare the organization of the Society of Nations, composed of most competent men, masters of international law, MM. Bourgeois, Renault, Lavisse and other eminent minds, whose worth no one will contest."

"Well! They are preparing the society of nations. The truth is, many thinkers, philosophers, deputies, senators, politicians and Frenchmen are convinced that some miracle will suddenly produce the society of nations. I do not believe that the society of nations is the necessary conclusion of the present war. One of my reasons is that if you should propose to me tomorrow to bring Germany into the society of nations I would not consent to do so."

"What guarantee would you offer me? You would offer me the guarantee of a signature. Go and ask the Belgians what they think of Germany's signature."

"To found the society of nations we must have people capable of liberating themselves. That is why you are always obliged in all your hypotheses to begin by saying 'Germany herself will break up Prussian militarism.' The terrible thing about it is that she does not break it up and that she makes an instrument of it. Then because you see imperfectly ahead of you the realization of a hypothesis, that is always at the hypothetical stage, you pretend that we undertake engagements when we cannot do so without detriment to the spirit that enables us to continue the war."

BOLSHEVIKI TO MAKE AN OFFER OF PEACE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday).—A formal offer of an armistice to "allies and enemies" will be made by the Council of the Peoples' Commissaries, according to a proclamation signed by Messrs. Lenin and Trotsky; by the Commissary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Krylenko; the Commissary for War, Mr. Bonch; by Mr. Bruevitch, chairman of the Council, and Mr. Gorbounoff, secretary.

This will be done, the proclamation says, when the power of the Council is firmly established throughout the country. Orders were given further to the "Citizen commander-in-chief" on receipt of this message, to approach the enemy commanders with an offer of the cessation of all hostile activities for the purpose of opening peace negotiations.

The Bolsheviks have issued a warning to the "wealthy classes and their servants," whom the extremists accuse of inciting strikes in the state and municipal service. The warning says:

"You are playing with fire. You will be the first to suffer from the famine that is threatening the country, and the army. You will be deprived of the right of receiving products. All your stores will be requisitioned and your property confiscated."

The Maximalist leaders are holding out to their supporters the hope that the proletariat of other countries will start sympathetic revolutions on the Russian model. Thus their decree says:

"The German and Austrian Socialists halt the Maximalist revolution. The French Socialists greet the Bolsheviks in their newspapers."

Liberty of Press Demanded

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Thursday).—The Central Committee of the anti-Maximalist Socialist coalition has passed a resolution demanding liberty of the press, the dismissal of the Red Guard and the immediate cessation of fratricidal war. Maxim Gorky's paper and the Volya Naroda also demand that the Red Guard be disbanded.

The American Minister, Mr. Morris, learns from a competent source that the food supply in Petrograd is ominously short and that the bread ration is now three-quarters of a Russian pound for two days.

Nearly one-third of the members of the Executive Members formed by the Maximalists at the outbreak of the revolt have resigned and it is reported that the remainder have conferred dictatorial law-making powers on Nikolai Lenin, who is now issuing decrees altering the fundamental laws.

General Dukhonin Dismissed

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday).—The People's Commissaries today directed General Dukhonin, named Com-

mander-in-Chief of Russian army forces by the Bolsheviks, to negotiate for an armistice. The General refused to obey, and was thereupon summarily deposed. Ensign Krylenko was named in his place.

Orders for arrest of all guards of counter-revolutionary generals were issued today, signed by Messrs. Oulianoff, Lenin and Krylenko.

A proclamation was issued announcing that all power in Russia was vested in the various Soviet bodies and directed peasants' councils throughout Russia to seize power in their respective districts.

The town council began distribution of electoral lists for the constituent assembly. Nineteen different political parties were represented by candidates.

EXPRESS COMPANY AIDS BONE DRY LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—In cooperation with the state officials in enforcing the bone-dry law the Southern Express Company has notified the Attorney-General that it will in the future refuse to deliver packages of intoxicating liquor marked "for medicinal purposes," unless the shipment bears an affidavit or indorsement from a known and reputable physician that this is really the case and that such physician has prescribed the liquor.

This action was taken, according to express companies, because it has come to their knowledge that the liquor is ordered sent from the supply houses in New Orleans, Cincinnati or St. Louis with instructions to mark it "for medicinal use." The companies have found that this is often a subterfuge to get around the state and federal laws.

BETTER COAL CAR DISTRIBUTION URGED

PITTSBURGH, Kan.—Operators of practically all small mines in the southeastern Kansas coal fields, in Cherokee County, are sending T. H. Scott of Weir and James Orr of Columbus to Washington to petition Dr. H. A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, for better distribution of cars, according to the Topeka Capital.

They are unable to obtain any appreciable number of cars, the roads having shut off the box cars which they supplied for a while. Resolutions calling on Dr. Garfield to give this relief have been adopted by the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce. Commercial organizations in Columbus, Weir and Mineral have taken similar action.

Y. M. C. A. RECREATION HOUSE FOR CAMP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Official announcement has been made that the Y. M. C. A. will have a recreation hall at the government aviation school at Park Field, Millington, Tenn. The building will cost in the neighborhood of \$6000, and outwardly it will resemble the other government buildings, will, however, be equipped as a comfortable club house. Much of the local talent of Memphis has been pledged for the entertainment of the soldiers.

A story-hour has been arranged, also a community sing.

MINNESOTA DRY CAMPAIGN PLANNED

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Representatives of 12 dry organizations of Minnesota have formed a dry federation and expressed a unanimous desire to have Senator Richard Jones of Duluth direct the prohibition amendment campaign next year, according to The Journal.

The Anti-Saloon League, which has announced that it has already started the dry campaign in Minnesota, was not represented, although Dr. H. B. Kiddahl, who presided, has been affiliated in the past with the league.

AMERICAN MISSION ENTERTAINED

LONDON, England (Thursday).—Lloyd George entertained the American War Mission at luncheon yesterday afternoon at his official residence No. 10 Downing Street. Col. E. M. House, head of the mission, did not attend. Instead, Col. House had Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, and Sir Eric Drummond, private secretary to the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Balfour, to luncheon with him at Chesterfield House, Colonsay House then called upon the Premier and conferred with him for an hour.

Colonel House's callers yesterday included Admiral William S. Benson, U. S. N., and the Italian ambassador. The latter informed Colonel House of the latest developments in Italy, which were said to be more hopeful, leading to an optimistic view.

Eastern Steamship Lines

BANGOR LINE. Leave India Wharf Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, at 8 P. M. for Rockland, Bangor and intermediate landings, connecting at Rockland on Weds. and Saturdays for Bar Harbor, Blue Hill and intermediate landings.

PORTLAND LINE. Leave Central Wharf Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday, at 8 P. M. for Portland (Day Trip see International Line).

INTERSTATE LINE. Leave Central Wharf, Mondays at 9 A. M. for Portland, Eastport, Lubec, and St. John.

YARMOUTH LINE

Boston & Yarmouth S. S. Co., Ltd. Leave Central Wharf, Tuesdays and Fridays at 1 P. M.

Tickets and information at Wharf Office also City Office, 238 Washington St. Tel. Main 3345, and at American Express and other Tourist Offices.

English Collars

Hewins & Hollis

4 Hamilton Place, Boston, Mass.

WAR POSITION ON EASTERN FRONTS

Summary of Operations in Gulf of Riga, Asia Minor, Mesopotamia and Palestine—Germans Face Serious Problems

By The Christian Science Monitor special military correspondent

LONDON, England—At the time of writing the German expedition into the Gulf of Riga has proved successful so far. With regard to the German move on Dago, Oesel and the Estonian coast, it is not so very difficult, even if a navy has had no previous experience in landing and cutting out expeditions—such as those with which the history of the British Navy teems—to land forces on coasts where the only opposition is offered by a weak squadron, manifestly unable to cope with the weight of metal the Germans brought against it, and coastal batteries which were overwhelmed by the German naval guns. The main passage south of Oesel into the Gulf of Riga is, or was, protected by batteries situated on the long Sworbe peninsula which forms the northern coast of the Irben Strait. This resistance, as well as that of the Russian troops on the island, was broken down in 24 hours and once the batteries were silenced the passage of the channel was forced and the heavier German ships were able to enter the gulf.

The Russian local flotilla then met them, its light cruisers, destroyers and gunboats drove back the enemy scows only to come up against the heavier metal which was backing them up, with the inevitable result. The Russian battleship Slava sacrificed herself to cover the retreat of the remainder of the squadron. One Russian account states that she was sunk by her commander to block the entrance into the Mohn Strait, into which the squadron had retired. This sacrifice was, however, counteracted by the penetration of other German forces into the sound from the North; it would appear from Russian bulletins that the remainder of the squadron escaped into the Gulf of Finland, though a German bulletin claims that the exits to the North were stopped. The Russian troops on the Sworbe Peninsula were cut off, those in the main part of the island retreating to Mohn Island by the causeway connecting the two, by which also, and by means of boats, the Germans followed them. As far as is known at the moment of writing, Oesel and Mohn Islands are in the hands of the enemy, and a landing is claimed to have been made on Dago. The Russian authorities of course knew of a contemplated move against Riga, for General Korniloff warned them of it months ago, and Mr. Kerensky told them of a threat against the Baltic.

Whether the Germans wish to push their way further, or rather see their way to doing so, it is impossible to say. History points to successful invasion of Estonia in the month of October, for Charles XII of Sweden marched through it and defeated the Russians at the battle of Narva in November 1700. He did not, however, have heavy guns to transport, though his difficulties of transport must have been sufficiently great. The Gulf of Finland, Reval and Helsingfors on the Finnish coast, remain open well into December, so that a descent on either or both of these ports is feasible, as far as the weather goes. It seems, however, very doubtful that Germany has sufficient numbers of men to spare for such expeditions, and precedent is not wanting to show her that the fleet, alone, cannot accomplish much. The Russians consider that Reval and Petrograd are in danger, and it is true that, Reval once taken, a successful advance from there on Narva, with the German fleet operating on the flank, would turn the second line covering Petrograd, i. e. the Narva, Peipus Lake, Pskoff line, but, and it is a big but, Hapsal on the Mohn Sound is distant by land 50 miles from Reval and unconnected by a railway, Pernau, by its railway, is 150 miles away, while from Reval to Narva is over 100 miles—connected by rail. Will Germany then, add hundreds of miles to her already too long drawn-out lines of communication?

The question of transporting troops by sea to Reval is a big one; there is always the expectation of the Russian fleet and army recovering its discipline and with it, its power to strike while Germany is in a very uncomfortable situation on the western front. Her high command knows quite well what is transpiring there, the steady diminution of her manpower and the breaking down of every system of defense put up to bar the advance of the Western Allies. Her high command is under no misconception, whatever bulletins may seem to convey, that every attack made by Sir Douglas Haig is a success, limited only because the objectives are limited.

Most important of all it is a matter of perhaps little more than a few weeks before the United States will begin to place her troops, increasing in numbers and improving in training, into the fighting line, and will gradually assume responsibility for a portion of the western front. With all these probabilities and facts to deal with then, it does not seem likely that Germany will commit herself much deeper in Russia. In the meantime the remainder of the eastern front to the Carpathians remains much as it was; Rumania still holds on.

In Asia Minor the Russian army does not seem to have been much affected by the dislocations and want of discipline which prevail in the North, and are holding much the same line. They hold Trebizond and some coast line to the west of it, Erzerum and the eastern shore of Lake Van. They are reported as having lately attacked the heights on the Turco-Persian frontier, twenty-five miles from Rowanduz.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Republics in South America Affected by the building of the Pan-American Railway

The Turkish communiqué of Oct. 13 mentions that cavalry coming from the Persian frontier attempted to cross the Zab River (which is in Kurdistan northeast of Mosul, the latter being on the Tigris, a couple of hundred miles above Baghdad). There are also reports of skirmishes about Merivan, 200 miles northeast of Baghdad. The Russians withdrew from Khanikin (about one hundred miles north by east of Baghdad) and Kasr-i-shirin, above Khanikin in the Median mountains, but they are said to be holding country to the west of Kermanshah, on the Persian plateau nearly 100 miles east of Kasr-i-shirin, so that the situation is much the same as regards the Persian front as it was last spring, except that the Turks were pushed out of Persia and have not seriously troubled the Russians since. The situation in Persia is more stable, largely owing to Sir Percy Sykes' advance from the coast and his formation of Persian gendarmerie.

Sir Stanley Maude's timely stroke against Ramadiah on the Euphrates, owing to which the whole Turkish force surrendered, once more reminded his opponents that the initiative remains with the British, and removed a valuable starting point from the enemy's grasp. Sir Stanley Maude occupies a very comfortable position at Baghdad, with outposts stretching fanwise from it. His communications are strengthened and improved, shorter and better than those of the enemy taking his base at Basra. From facts that are known, the British and Indian governments are fully alive to the necessity of having large forces in Mesopotamia. The knowledge that von Falkenhayn has been chosen to lead the attack there, is evidence that the Germans mean to make a big offensive of it. The Arabs have again been giving the Turks trouble on the Hejaz Railway. This is the proposed Damascus-Mecca Railway, which is completed only as far as Medina, which roughly lies in a line east of Assuan and where the great Nile Dam is.

Practically no information comes from the Palestine front, which rather indicates that there is a good deal of coordination required there. [Since this article was written the operations on the Riga front have practically ceased; while in Palestine there has been considerable activity, the British forces driving the Turks beyond Jaffa, which was occupied by New Zealand and Australian troops.]

CANADA'S GREAT VICTORY LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The first week of Canada's great Victory Loan campaign closed on Saturday night with all those interested from Sir Thomas White, the Finance Minister, down to the humblest salesman, thoroughly satisfied with the result attained. The total amount secured up to date is over \$100,000,000 according to the central committee at Toronto, and of this sum, the Province of Ontario is well in the lead with some \$57,000,000 subscribed. These figures are most conservative, as all the returns up to Saturday night have not yet been made. The Province of Quebec makes the worst showing, the figures being \$1,363,150. A special effort is being made in Ottawa by the Roman Catholics and a number of meetings are to be held during the next few days in support of the campaign.

Locally, the result has been equally as favorable as that for the whole of the Dominion. At the outset, the objective of the committee which is looking after the campaign in Ottawa and district, was placed at \$10,000,000, and at the end of the first week, over one-third of this sum, or to be exact, \$3,341,500 has been subscribed for. Ottawa is looking forward with eager expectation to a visit from the "tank" to help boost the Victory Loan campaign. At present it is in Montreal where a couple of the local committee-men have gone to endeavor to obtain its services.

EXPANSION PLANS OF CHILE BLOCKED

Completion of Pan-American Railroad to Work Important Changes in Relations of South American Republics

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Chile's star of empire is clouded and the peace of four South American republics is involved in the rapid progress now being made toward the completion of the Pan-American Railroad. Chile's dream of expansion first found expression in her claim to the nitrate fields worked by Bolivia, resulting in the bitter Nitrate War of 1879-83, in which Peru fought with Bolivia. This was essentially a naval war and Chile's advantage on the seas was so great that Peru was forced to sue for peace. Peru lost the department of Tacna and the province of Tarapaca, and Bolivia had to surrender the province of Atacama and with it her entire sea-coast, including the rich ports of Tocopilla, Cobija, Mejillones and Antofagasta.

Peru never has resumed diplomatic relations with Chile. Bolivia did renew diplomatic relations and by the treaty of 1905 Chile granted to Bolivia the right to maintain customs house agencies at Tocopilla and Antofagasta, for the clearance of Bolivian exports and imports. But this concession has not hidden the fact that ever since the Nitrate War, Chile has been unfolding a well-laid plan of predominance over Bolivia.

With Bolivia opened to the free will of her railways and ports, Chile's economic conquest of her neighbor was an easy matter, aided, as she was, by geographical position and the force of capital. With the instinct of expansion, the victor spread over the highlands, invading the rich hills of Potosi and Oruro; built powerful mills and factories, like those at Laiguaya, and continued on to the very gates of La Paz to work the cupreous deposits of Corocoro.

Bolivia has thus experienced the result of her rival's military triumph, money, economic preparedness and political cleverness. On top of this economical triumph which followed the verdict of arms, Chile clinched her predominance by going so far as to make of Bolivia an economic ward whose fate she has heavily weighted down.

And while Bolivia, since that sorrowful hour which took from her the outlet to the Pacific, has been contriving to strengthen the nation, the sagacious diplomacy of Chile has completed her isolation by keeping awake the hatred of Peru with a continued game of recriminations as to the causes of the Nitrate War.

During all this time, Chile has at frequent intervals sought an alliance with Bolivia, but always in vain. Now, Chilean diplomacy has turned toward Peru with a courteous smile. In Bolivia the maneuver has not passed unnoticed. The latest attempt at conciliation with Peru was upon the occasion of the recent visit of the Peruvian vice-president to Argentina. On his return, he tarried in Chile for a few days while awaiting transportation to Peru and his stay was made a festival by the Chileans. Informal overtures were made looking toward a reestablishment of diplomatic relations. This time the offer was a division of the conquered provinces, Arica to be returned to Peru, Chile to retain Tacna.

While Chile has been attempting to reestablish relations and handing the olive branch to Peru, Bolivia has retired its customs house agency from Antofagasta. What does this signify? Bolivia, disgusted with the discriminatory port charges that placed upon her merchandise a burden of about \$35 a ton more than was paid at other Pacific ports, prudently retired her

customs house while conditions were still favorable for such withdrawal. The establishment of the agency has not proven to be an expansion that was economically advantageous.

After studying the treaty of 1905, one finds nothing symptomatic in this prudential step taken by Bolivia in the defense of her interests. She simply is looking for an opening through which to pour her great fountains of mineral wealth and to receive the imports which are necessary for her people, without paying excessive tribute to a foreign master. But Chile has remained so silent regarding the withdrawal of the agency at Antofagasta that her attitude has assumed the nature of a protest.

It has been freely said that the action of Bolivia was due to the high freight charges, the tyranny which Chile exercised over Bolivia in the port of Antofagasta, the difficulties thrown in the way of cargo destined to Bolivia, and, in a word, the manner in which private capital in Antofagasta controlled the situation. And, though Chile does not admit the conditions complained of and does not believe her officials at Antofagasta have been unfair to Bolivia, she does not attempt to justify with weighty arguments this suspicious official neglect.

Chile's operations during the 15 years since the Nitrate War have been so well planned that there is little left for her to do in the North. Her economic success has been achieved through the unbreakable influence of her ports, the predominance of her railroads from Arica and Antofagasta, and the profit of her invested capital. Militarily, she has stretched out her strategic lines of railroads, especially the branch line to Morro, which in an hour of necessity could throw the entire arsenal onto the road to Arica. Her military engineers have studied the country until it is as well known as the palms of their hands, and now and then she touches up her warlike temperament with strategic maneuvers on the heights of Atacama, that the rigors of the Bolivian tableland may not be forgotten.

But if this material invasion has been the logical work of capital, of politics, and of time, closing Bolivia in by her walls of mountains and depriving her of the recourse of expansion by coastline, it cannot be said that these factors have in the least crushed Bolivia's desire for self-preservation. Bolivia cannot forget her liking for the Pacific and this is the obstacle that prevents Chile from completing her designs in the North, notwithstanding her diplomatic trails, her modern expansive policy, the influx of her capital and her close relationship with the Bolivians. On various occasions she has felt out her alliance idea with Bolivia and even instructed her delegates to the financial congress at Buenos Aires last year to propose to the delegates of Bolivia a discussion of this silent partner relationship.

But, considering Chile's advantageous situation over Bolivia, it is not believed that she can complete any alliance with that country which really would amount to an annexation. It is certain that this is the way in which the Bolivians have looked at the whole business, for they cast aside any pretense of making an onerous pact that would be a detriment to the nation.

Now, having successfully completed her peaceful expansion, one serious factor arises to interfere with Chile's future aspirations. This is the prolongation of the Argentine Railroad from Turpiza into Bolivia. This railroad now runs direct from Buenos Aires touching the important Argentine cities of Rosario, Cordoba and Jujuy, with branch lines from all the other important centers in the Argentine Republic, connecting at La Quiaca on the frontier, with the Bolivian line which continues to Turpiza. Seventy-five miles to the northwest of La Paz, whence the Pan-American Railroad continues on to Lima.

The construction of this gap between Turpiza and Atocha is now under way and will require about three years. Once completed, La Paz will be in direct railroad communication with Buenos Aires and the sea, and the failure of Chilean policies in the North will be inevitable.

Taking into account the causes and effects of Chilean activities in Bolivia and supposing, as is natural, that she will continue to exercise an active campaign for the conservation of her prestige in spite of this new railway politics which presents a clearer horizon, there arises the important question, "What methods will Chile employ to avoid the downfall which threatens her? Will they be methods of diplomacy or methods of force?"

SPANISH SHIPPING PROBLEMS

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—Some dissatisfaction is being expressed in shipping circles, as mentioned in a cable dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor, regarding the Government's intentions in the matter of taking over the shipping for use in the national interests. Men are being advised to refuse to go to sea unless they have guarantees that trade with England can be carried on without danger, and they are also recommended to demand an increase of wages for navigation in the war zone.

NEWFOUNDLAND CONTINGENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.—In all probability, the example of Canada in the direction of conscription of a selective nature will be followed by the colony of Newfoundland. The colony has placed no fewer than 8000 men in the field and they have on several occasions been mentioned honorably both in the Gallipoli campaign and on the Flanders front. Unless it is possible to reinforce the men in the Newfoundland regiments, they will have to be withdrawn. No difficulty is anticipated in the raising of the necessary draft as the colony already possesses a Union Government.

DAUDET AFFAIR BEFORE CHAMBER

M. Painlevé's Explanation of French Government's Action Fails to Satisfy Socialists—Secret Sitting of Parliament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The statement made by M. Ribot in a recent speech in the Palais Bourbon concerning the foreign policy of France, did not pass without notice in the French press. It was alluded to by M. Clémenceau in L'Homme Enchaîné, and was much discussed in the parliamentary lobbies. The version of the speech given in the Journal Officiel was, said some deputies, not entirely accurate, and on this point, at a secret sitting of the Chamber, M. Mayéras, Socialist deputy for Paris, interpellated the Government. It was a matter of foreign policy, of the attempt by Germany to make offers of peace to France apart from her allies, and M. Mayéras had barely mounted the tribune before he asked for a secret sitting. The 20 signatures in favor of a sitting in camera having been obtained, the proposal was accepted by the Chamber, and for almost 3½ hours proceedings were continued behind closed doors. At the end of the debate two orders of the day were proposed. One of them, that of M. Aristide Jobert, Independent Socialist, criticized the action of certain politicians in disputing government authority; the other, an unqualified order of the day, was accepted by the Government and passed by 213 votes, there being 187 abstentions, comprising the whole of the Socialist Party. Previous to the vote M. Renaudel, the leader of the Socialists, had made it perfectly clear that his support would not be forthcoming, basing his attitude on the refusal of the Socialist Party to support M. Ribot, then Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The rest of the session was occupied with the Malvy-Daudet affair, and M. Painlevé was attacked by M. Jules Delahaye, Royalist, on the one hand, and the Socialists on the other, for his action in making public the letter addressed by M. Léon Daudet to the President of the Republic. M. Painlevé asked that the debate might be postponed until the close of the judicial inquiry, but M. Delahaye persisted in referring to the summons sent by M. Painlevé to MM. Daudet and Maurras. The two Royalists had had a long conversation with the president of the Council and the Ministers of the Interior and of Justice. During the conversation advice was asked and given by the three members of the Government, and ways and means discussed of dealing with the situation, which was the subject of M. Daudet's statements. Three days later, continued M. Delahaye, the president of the Council read to the Chamber the private letter addressed by M. Daudet to M. Poincaré, and qualified the accusations contained in this letter as "abominable" and "systematic" and as leading to civil war. It was against such contradictory conduct that M. Delahaye wished to protest.

M. Painlevé rising to reply declared that the Government had nothing to add to the declaration which it had made that very morning to the press. (After a Cabinet meeting a communiqué had been issued stating that the accusations against M. Malvy made by M. Daudet were without foundation, but that the judicial inquiry would continue unhindered.) It had taken the course it had fully realizing its responsibility. It had chosen the course of action which appeared to safeguard both the complete independence of justice and national peace. In exceptional circumstances, which probably had no precedent in the history of France, it had acted in accordance with an equal solicitude for truth and the essential interests of the nation.

Not satisfied by the Minister's statement, M. Sembat, speaking for the Socialists, demanded to know whether it were true that M. Daudet and M. Maurras had been summoned to M. Painlevé, and why the president of the council had said nothing about it to the Chamber. M. Painlevé stated that he had summoned MM. Maurras and Daudet, just as he had summoned other newspaper managers a few days previously, in order to come to an agreement with them on the subject of the censorship rules. He had also, he said, to discuss with the "Action française" a delicate question with regard to certain agents abroad concerning which he requested that the Chamber should not ask for information. He had asked the Minister of

the Interior to attend the interview, and having been informed in the interval of the too famous letter written by M. Daudet, he felt certain that the conversation would not close without some reference being made to it, and in order to have competent advice he had asked the Minister of Justice to attend. After having instructed the two journalists as to the censorship requirements, M. Painlevé had added that when accusations which were believed to be well founded had to be made against individuals, ordinary legal means should be employed. It was then that the question of the letter arose, and M. Léon Daudet with great vehemence affirmed his conviction of the truth of all that he had written.

He supported his "atrocious accusations" against M. Malvy, "but, gentlemen," added M. Painlevé, "we have no need to complain for it has enabled us, after a rigid inquiry, to remove that unbearable state of uncertainty under which the nation was suffering. It is just because these questions were touched upon by M. Léon Daudet, that quite apart from the judicial case, I was able to issue this morning's communiqué, which expressed the unanimous opinion of the Government."

Still unsatisfied the Socialist discontent was further voiced by M. Pierre Laval, who upbraided M. Painlevé with having received in his office the enemy Republican institutions. This remark called forth from one of the members of the Right an allusion to the ethics involved in the cordiality which had existed between M. Malvy and Almeyreya. Finally M. Painlevé, visibly annoyed at the persistence of his enemies, once more mounted the tribune and made the following declaration: "The Government, in exceptional conditions, in dramatic and, in certain aspects, unprecedented circumstances in our history, has accomplished all its duty, has taken the course which it considered the most necessary to the internal peace of the country. It takes full responsibility for its actions. It considers that in the circumstances it is possible to do to insure the complete independence of justice and the unity of the nation. Moreover, it is well aware that its task is not fully accomplished. It is well aware of the care which the Government must take in prosecuting the cause of national defense and in supporting the Republican régime, which is threatened by certain campaigns directed against our institutions. M. Painlevé then requested that the interpellation should be adjourned until the close of the judicial proceedings, and the adjournment, amid considerable agitation, was carried by 246 to 189. The majority consisted solely of Radical Socialists, and other elements of the Left. Neither the Socialists nor the Right supported M. Painlevé's motion.

SERBIA AND ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—Enrico Lelli, the special correspondent of the Secolo at Salonika, states that, although nothing definite has transpired as to the contents of the long report on his recent journey to the different European capitals, read by the Serbian Prime Minister at the meetings of the Serbian ministers held in Corfu under the presidency of Prince Alexander, the opinion obtained in official Serbian circles that a way might be found of reconciling the aspirations of Serbia and Italy. A personage well known in the Serbian diplomatic world had informed Signor Lelli that the question of altering the agreements established on the one hand between Italy and the Entente powers, and on the other between the Serbian Government and the Jugo-Slav delegations had not been raised between Baron Sonnino and Mr. Pashitch. The possibility of an agreement between Serbia and Italy, however, was recognized in the course of their conversations which were of a most friendly description, but it was acknowledged that the war was the one important consideration at the moment, and that before any definite conclusions were arrived at, its results must be seen. This personage also stated that Mr. Pashitch had been extremely pleased with the friendly reception accorded to him in Italy, and by the determination, evinced by the Italian people, to continue the war until victory was attained.

RADIO MEN UNDER NAVY DEPARTMENT

Thousands, Who Before War Practiced Amateur Wireless Telegraphy, Now Are Enlisted in the United States Service

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Thousands of Americans who before the war had practiced amateur wireless telegraphy with rudely-constructed instruments, are today enlisted in the United States naval communication service, which is charged with the duty of providing means of communication between all forces under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department and which controls all radio stations as well as the navy telegraph and telephone lines.

Since April 30, all radio service in this country has been controlled by the director of naval communications, attached to the chief of naval operations. He has an assistant for administration as well as experts in commercial traffic and land lines. The war has revealed what a large number of men were interested in radio experimentation and service. A school for the development of men enlisted in the radio service has been opened at Harvard University. More than 2000 men are under training there at the present time, some 400 graduating each month for duty with the fleets, on merchant ships or at other stations. Many who a few months ago were picking up fugitive wireless messages on amateur instruments in their homes are today serving at radio posts at sea or ashore.

PRELATES VISIT VATICAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The Vatican has issued a communiqué to the effect that the assertions made by some papers, that the visit of French prelates to the Vatican had political motives, are incorrect. The presence of French archbishops and bishops in Rome was due to ecclesiastical reasons. It has also been made public that Cardinal Andrieux, the thanks of the Pope for the pastoral letter addressed to the Bordeaux diocese dealing with the papal note to belligerent states. Cardinal Gasparri notes the fact that the Archbishop of Bordeaux very properly recognized the Pope's right and duty to intervene in favor of an early peace.



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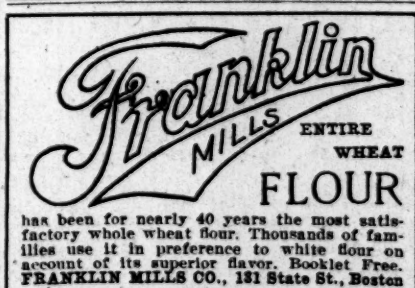
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SEVERAL HUNDRED OBJECTORS SHIFTED

Depot Brigade at Camp Devens Is Increased by Large Contingent, Which Will Be Put to Road Making and Repairing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Several hundred so-called conscientious objectors today were transferred from their respective company quarters to-day to the depot brigade, where Brig. Gen. William Wiegell, in command of the depot brigade, formed them into the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth separate companies.

While the conscientious objectors were being formed into companies to build and repair streets and keep the appearance of the cantonment generally in shape, four British officers, veterans of the Flanders front in France, arrived at the camp to begin assisting the French officers in teaching the soldiers modern methods of warfare.

The officers to arrive were Capt. E. A. Hodson of the Rifle Brigade, who will instruct the rookies in machine gun practice; Capt. J. W. Turner of the Rifle Brigade, who will teach in gas defense; Capt. J. E. L. Warren of the Welsh Brigade, who will instruct in trench mortar, and Lieut. J. H. Hughes of the Buffs from East Surrey, who will teach bayonet practice.

Orders were received here from the War Department at Washington directing that all men in camp be given an opportunity at rifle practice. So far only the infantry regiments, the headquarters troop of cavalry and members of the depot brigade have been given instruction in shooting, but the new orders will give all the branches of the service this additional drill so that if an emergency should arise, they will be prepared to meet it. The conscientious objectors will be required to take target training.

More than 275 alternates have arrived at this cantonment in the last two days from all parts of New England to fill vacancies.

An order was received by the War Department today barring all mascots from camp. This means that two monkeys, a crow and a parrot, sheep and other pets of the soldiers will have to be disposed of.

Posters have been placed in all company barracks in the cantonment, by the New England Belgian Relief Commission, asking the men to leave their civilian clothes with appointed officers, who in turn will forward them to the commission for sending to Belgium.

A three days' celebration in honor of the Rhode Island boys at Camp Devens will be held in Providence Nov. 29, 30 and Dec. 1, concluding with a "tag day," the proceeds of which will be donated to the Rhode Island regimental fund. The first two days of the affair will be given over to entertainment and athletic events, and on Saturday, the closing day, there will be a grand military parade with various units from Camp Devens, the Coast Artillery, and other organizations participating. The men from this camp will give exhibitions of bomb throwing, making entrenchments, and bayonet charges, and the festivities will be concluded with a concert and assembly in the State Armory. Rhode Island will be turned over to the soldiers, and visitors from all parts of the State are expected in Providence.

Massachusetts men comprising the three hundred and second regiment in command of Col. C. C. Smith were on the firing ranges yesterday afternoon, making some records which compared favorably with the work previously done by the New York men. Men who had never handled any firearms before soon became accustomed to the guns, and the time spent on the range was all too short for them.

Visitors at division headquarters during the day included Brig. Gen. Daniel D. Wheeler, U. S. A., retired; Adjutant-General Howard of New Hampshire, and Capt. George Butler of Manchester, N. H., who held a conference with camp officers regarding the coordination of the State's military forces with the army.

The men in all divisions have been ordered to turn in their cotton uniforms to the quartermaster. These will be cleaned and reissued next year.

Radio School Has Paper

The Oscillator Is a Weekly Printed on Harvard Crimson Press

Alert to any opportunity which will increase its sphere of usefulness or contribute to its possibilities, students of the United States Naval Radio School of the first district, Harvard University, are publishing an official organ known as The Oscillator, which comes from the Harvard Crimson press at an early hour each Saturday morning. Already four editions of the paper have been issued, and have found a ready sale among the 2500 students taking the courses.

Thus far, most of the composition work and all the printing has been done by the Harvard Crimson. The paper, however, has a staff photographer, B. M. Shaub, and three illustrators, Chief Boatswain Worden Wood, whose work is already well known in New England, J. Wesley Noble and F. R. Heblitch.

According to Mr. Daniel F. Harrington, circulating manager, who has done much in making The Oscillator known to the world, 2000 copies are now in weekly circulation, and these ultimately find their way into more than 30 states as far west as Washington, to New Mexico, and to the Philippine Islands.

Students whose fondness for letter writing is limited, yet who are desirous of sending the "folks at home" the school news, are among the most devoted followers of the school paper, and each week the 12-page organ is sent away, with perhaps a few per-

sonal lines accompanying it. Thus the paper steadily spreads information concerning the school, and parents and friends gain an idea of just the sort of school it is.

The paper contains much that is of an educational value, and articles dealing with military tactics, war matériel, and wireless telegraphy, with news of the different school companies, form the major part of each issue. Athletics are given liberal space, including football and basketball games played between the Radio School team and other organizations.

Advertisers have been generous, and the men who look after this important detail are Carl A. Stone, C. C. Boyer, and J. B. Henry. Russell van Billard is business manager, and his assistant is J. S. Ward.

From a six-page affair, The Oscillator has already doubled its size, and plans are contemplated for an even larger publication.

Army Adds 43 Recruits

Army recruiting stations in Boston accepted 43 men yesterday, and of this number all but one were sent to Ft. Slocum, N. Y. The remaining recruit was assigned to Camp Devens at Ayer.

The record for the navy was 24 recruits, with several more to be examined, and the coast artillery received 25 men for the harbor and coast defenses.

Army and navy forces of the United States, France, Great Britain, and Canada united in a rally in Scollay Square last night. The Naval Radio band from Harvard played, and the Commonwealth Pier quartet, Arthur Keefe, Thomas Corkery, John O'Neill, and Edward McLaughlin, all of Boston, sang. Remarks were made by several army and navy officials.

Aliens to Be Enlisted Soon

The State Department has notified John F. Fitzgerald that the United States and its allies are now concluding treaty arrangements whereby friendly aliens now in the United States must enter the military service of the United States or of their native country.

It is expected these arrangements will become effective on Dec. 3, when Congress convenes and fully 100,000 aliens in Massachusetts will be affected.

Mr. Fitzgerald gives special praise for the present status of the alien draft problem to Congressman Olney, who is a member of the military affairs committee of the House, and to Congressman Gallivan and Tague, both of whom, he says, gave to the agitation splendid support.

State Guard May Be Called

The state guard may be called into service in guarding the Boston waterfront and other sections of the Massachusetts seaboard, and otherwise assisting in the enforcement of the new restraints now in effect regarding German aliens.

A decision is being awaited from the Attorney General in Washington as to just what manner the guard needed for the waterfront will be organized, and until definite plans are made, steps are under way to organize as thoroughly as possible the forces at hand.

The new rules mean summary arrest and possible internment for the duration of the war for any German alien found within 100 feet of any dock. Already Atlantic Avenue, Boston, has become closed territory to Germans, and many Germans were compelled to give up their positions on piers, in storehouses, and in other business establishments along the waterfront.

Volunteering Is Restricted

Instructions have been received by the army and navy recruiting officers that none in the draft age may voluntarily enlist after Dec. 15, unless they have certificates from local or district boards showing they are so far down in the classification lists as not to be immediately available for military duty.

United States Marshal Mitchell investigated charges against 25 men yesterday who had failed to report for the physical examination for the National Army. Each man was carefully questioned, and was later arraigned before United States Commissioner Hayes, who held several for later hearings. Fully 125 more men are to be taken into custody on similar charges.

Northeastern Headquarters

Brig. Gen. John A. Johnston, commanding the Northeastern Department, is in accord with the proposal that the state guard be called into service in guarding Boston's waterfront and other sections of the Massachusetts coast.

Plans for Thanksgiving are being carried on in the department, and several Boston homes will be open to the enlisted men of the army and navy. One Jamaica Plain woman has announced she will entertain 20 men on the holiday, and in another section of metropolitan Boston a dinner is being planned for 100 men, 25 each from the navy, army, marine corps, and coast artillery corps.

Col. J. M. Houze, chief of staff, is in receipt of a communication from Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. A., retired, Washington, D. C., in which he urges the importance of universal training.

Col. Daniel J. Carr of the signal corps at Northeastern Headquarters, is receiving many complaints from local homing pigeon fanciers that their birds are disappearing since announcement was made public that the War Department could make use of a large number of birds in the overseas service. One fancier who had 15 birds for the Government has lost nearly the entire number.

Many men of all trades are needed in the Quartermaster's Department, especially cobblers, steam and stationary engineers, firemen, oillers, bakers, cargadors, or men experienced in packing mule teams and saddles. Applications for these vocations are accepted at room 606, recruiting office, at headquarters.

UNIVERSITY AND CITY COOPERATION

How Public Service May Be Advanced by Specific Training Shown in Method Presented by Prof. Edwin A. Cottrell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The question of cooperation in public service between universities and the municipalities in which they are located received considerable attention at the fourth annual meeting of the Association of Urban Universities, just closed here, and Prof. Edwin A. Cottrell of the Department of Political Science of Ohio State University, Columbus, O., formerly of Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass., presented a method by which, he thought, it might be brought about.

In his opinion, the location of a university in an urban center places it under a direct obligation to provide specific training for entrance into official or unofficial service of that municipality. If the institution is receiving aid and support from the municipality, it is directly obligated to repay in the service which its instructional force and equipment can furnish. The valuable work which the state universities have accomplished for the Government and the rural districts must be repeated many fold, he said, in the urban districts.

There is great need at present, he said, for men trained as city managers and administrators, civic secretaries, directors of bureaus of governmental research and specialists in municipal functions. The new problems of concentration and distribution of the army and navy have placed burdens on many municipalities which they are not prepared to bear. This situation will continue in the readjustment that is to come after the war.

In the training of men, he said, the great machinery of the city and its civic and industrial organizations must be used for the actual experience that gives self-confidence and balance and which class room and book theory so inadequately supply.

The program of work he proposed would be under the supervision of a director of governmental research or director of training in public service. The subjects are planned for both the graduate and undergraduate student and contemplate a four-year general course of which at least one-half year credit must be in practical work. This is supplemented by field work in the summer vacation. The subjects fall into nine classifications based on the division of municipal functions.

First comes the liberal foundation, extending over two years, and including, besides general studies, economics and sociology, public speaking and surveying. Under the governmental heading the student would take up such subjects as functions of municipal government, legislation and administration. Provision is made for the study of constitutional law and other legal subjects. Under engineering a study is made of such matters as roads and pavements, water supply, electrical illumination, supplies, and various kinds of construction work. Under finance comes the study of budgets, bonds, public finance, problems of taxation and allied subjects.

Attention is also given to school administration, libraries and museums. Under the next classification comes the study of milk and food problems, garbage and refuse disposal, water purification and other subjects. Another classification covers such things as police and fire departments, juveniles, markets and philanthropy. Under the heading of secretarial work attention is given to journalism, transportation, insurance and several other matters, such as accounting, investments and labor questions.

The facilities of the university, such as its library on municipal information and its laboratories, would be at the service of the city. Civil service boards and officials would be expected to recognize the work done by students in making selections for appointments and promotions. Civic clubs would be organized for the study of public questions. Lectures would be given by specialists to encourage public interest in civic problems. The university would keep in touch with civil service examinations and available positions and make recommendations regarding the placing of men.

COMMUNITY KITCHEN SELLS SOUP BY QUART

An average of 200 quarts of soup is being sold at 11 cents a quart at a community soup kitchen in the basement of the Peabody School, Lincolnton and Avon streets, Cambridge. The kitchen has been in operation three weeks and Mrs. Ferdinand W. Reed, in charge, says that it has been a success and will be continued.

More than 400 persons attended a food conservation meeting last evening in the auditorium of the Roxbury School Center for the Boston Women's City Committee on Food Conservation by the school center and the Boston Equal Suffrage Association. Motion pictures showing men in training in the army and navy, taken for the United States Government, were presented.

Residents of Massachusetts are requested to include one meal of vegetables in their daily diet, in an order issued by Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, food economic director of Massachusetts, yesterday.

SUGAR SALES IN WORCESTER

WORCESTER, Mass.—Consumers in this city were able to obtain sugar yesterday, through two agencies when Thure Hanson, State Sealer of Weights and Measures, and the District Nurs-

ing Society held sugar sales. At the home of Mr. Hanson, 400 children were sold sugar in one-pound packages, while at the headquarters of the society, hundreds of applications for sugar cards, entitling the bearer to sugar from the stations throughout the city were filed. Mr. Hanson announced that he would have a similar distribution of sugar next Wednesday when 1000 pounds would be sold, one pound to each applicant.

PRESIDENT CHANGES CIVIL SERVICE RULES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson, through an executive order just made public, has made several changes in the rules regulating employment under the civil service, in order to meet emergencies created by the war.

By the order employees of the Food and Fuel Administrations are exempted from examination, because these departments have been created only for the duration of the war and because of the difficulty in obtaining service examination.

Reinstatement of former printers' assistants and operatives in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is allowed without reference to the year limit upon eligibility, providing their appointments are only for the period of the war.

The transfer of employees from one department to another until they shall have served at least three years in the department of employment is prohibited.

Exceptions to these rules may be made upon recommendation to the Civil Service Commission.

COAL PRICES FIXED FOR SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Maximum retail prices for coal sold in this city and a number of near-by points have been fixed by James J. Storow, New England Fuel Administrator. They are as follows, for Springfield:

Anthracite, all domestic sizes delivered, \$9.50, with 25 cents a ton additional for carrying in, 25 cents additional for each flight above the first floor, 25 cents additional for winter deliveries from Dec. 1 to April 1. In bags, anthracite is to be sold at 17 cents for 25 pounds at stores, plus 3 cents for delivery, and 15 cents for 25 pounds at yards. Bituminous coal, \$6.77 to \$7.78, at coal yards, according to the dealer, and no price set for delivery. Coke, delivered, \$8, with 25 cents additional when carried in; 50 cents additional for crushed coke and 11 cents a bushel at yards.

Dealers are confused over the different prices allowed for bituminous coal, which now sells for \$8 and \$8.50 delivered. The cost of delivering is said to be about \$2 a ton.

Maximum prices for egg, stove and chestnut anthracite, delivered, have been fixed at \$9.45 for Northampton, \$9.90 for Amherst, \$9.50 for Williamsburg and \$9 for Bernardston, with 25 cents extra for carrying in. For bituminous coal delivered, the maximum price in Amherst is made \$7.25 a ton.

MINNEAPOLIS BREAD SALES POPULAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The State Public Safety Commission, which has been conducting sales of bread here at more than a score of retail stores, for six cents a pound, has increased the price to 6½ cents a pound, to allow those handling the bread a small profit. The sales have been popular, though each buyer must carry home the loaf, which is unwrapped. Sales jumped from 2000 pounds, the first day, to more than 5000 on the third, and are still rising. The plan is to be extended to other cities of the State.

COAL PROFITEERS TO BE PROSECUTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Vigorous prosecution is in sight, the Fuel Administration announces, of producers and distributors charged with exacting higher prices for coal than those fixed by the Government. State Fuel Administrators are directed to report sales in violation of the prices fixed and any infractions or evasions of rules and regulations.

STATE BOARD OF TRADE

At a luncheon of the State Board of Trade at the Hotel Vendome, yesterday afternoon, Prof. Paul T. Cherington, of the School of Business Administration of Harvard University, spoke on "The Place of State Federations of Business Men in the Present Crisis." Other speakers were Frank W. Whitchee, president of the board, and John H. Corcoran of Cambridge, a delegate of the New England Dry Goods Association, who introduced resolutions endorsing the National Administration in its conduct of the war, and encouraging the administration in the endeavor to preserve the parity of the American dollar the world over. Both were unanimously endorsed.

OFFER TO TEXTILE WORKERS

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Thomas Taylor, secretary of the textile council, announced last night that the manufacturers' association has offered the union workers a compromise offer of an increase of 12½ per cent in wages to go into effect Dec. 3, and to continue for six months. The original demand of the men was for a 15 per cent increase. The compromise offer is to be laid before the local unions at a general meeting next Tuesday.

NEW YORK MORE TEMPERATE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A report to Chief Magistrate McAdoo shows that intoxication cases for the first nine months this year totaled 11,764, as against 13,159 for a similar period last year.

MR. PETERS' CARD INDEX CRITICIZED

Mayor Curley Finds Effort of Opponent to Estimate His Support an "Insidious Assault" on the Ballot System

Circulars and postal cards bearing several numbers and asking the recipients whether they are in favor of Andrew J. Peters for Mayor of Boston, if they will speak in his behalf, and if they will use personal influence among their friends in Mr. Peters' interests, have been sent out from the Andrew J. Peters' mayoralty headquarters and one of each has been received through the mail by Mayor James M. Curley.

On the postal card the Mayor received was the number "2756." The most audacious and insidious assault ever made on the Australian ballot system in Boston," was the way Mayor Curley characterized this.

The Mayor declared that this was a deliberate attempt to "card index" every employee of the city of Boston, including the Mayor.

"The integrity of the Australian ballot system is assaulted by this method of procedure," declared the Mayor. "These are sent out to indicate the punishment of those in the city's employ who do not comply with the request in the event of the calamity of the election of Mr. Peters. Every city employee would thus be card indexed and his position known."

"I propose to issue a circular and send one to every city employee in protest against this threat of punishment."

Mr. Peters gives his pledge to conduct the affairs of the city for the people of Boston—a civic democracy as opposed to the present political autocracy—if he is elected Mayor. Last night Mr. Peters made public his platform of municipal precepts upon which he proposes to conduct the business of the city in the event of his election on Dec. 18. Mr. Peters spoke at four meetings yesterday afternoon and last night, two of them in Brighton, one in Intercolonial Hall, and the other before the Metropolitan Improvement Association at Fairview Hall, Roslindale.

Mr. Peters' municipal platform, which promises a Boston for the people of Boston, better streets, more playgrounds, a central purchasing agency, motor fire apparatus and a real pay-as-you-go policy, follows:

"1. A city for the people.
"2. A municipal democracy in place of the present City Hall autocracy.
"3. Better and cleaner streets—to the full value of the money contributed by the people for those needs.
"4. More playgrounds, municipal buildings, gymnasiums and civic centers, located and conducted for the convenience and enjoyment of the greatest possible number of people.
"5. Improvement of public parks and a liberal extension of our playground system.
"6. New streets and sewers wherever the building of new homes makes them necessary.
"7. A system of ashes and garbage collection that will relieve householders of annoyance and expense and more effectively protect the public health.
"8. A central purchasing agency for all city departments in the interest of economy and efficiency.
"9. Prompt motorization of the Fire Department and establishment of a municipal garage—projects which would give the people better service for the same expenditure.
"10. Rigid adherence to the pay-as-you-go policy, so that it will not be necessary to expend each year over \$5,000,000 on the city debt before a dollar can be spent for the public welfare.
"11. Swift action, whenever necessary, under the new constitutional amendment permitting cities to sell food, coal and ice.
"12. An intelligent application of the segregated budget, so that the people may know what they are getting for their money.
"13. An absolutely square deal for all city employees, which means that they shall have the same political freedom enjoyed by all other citizens, and be in no danger of losing their jobs because of the exercise or expression of their political convictions.
"14. An observance of the spirit of the charter that one four-year term long enough for any man to exercise the great powers granted the Mayor of Boston.
"15. Cordial cooperation with the state and federal authorities in all war activities and in the effort to give Boston the commanding place it deserves among the leading ports of the world.
"16. A sound, wide-awake, business-like administration of four years, guaranteed by a record built upon honor, good faith and efficiency—an administration in which all citizens will be invited to participate and take the benefits for themselves."

The mayoralty situation was given added complexity last night, when George O. Wood, of 333 Park Street, Dorchester, a Republican, announced himself as a candidate for Mayor. He takes out his nomination papers today and begins his hunt for 3300 signatures to insure him a place on the official ballot. He denies that he has ever consulted directly or indirectly with Mayor Curley as to his move. Mr. Wood was a member of the Boston Common Council in 1889 and 1900 for old Ward 20. He has not been active in politics since then.

Congressman Peter F. Tague held a

COAL DEALERS INDORSE REA PLAN

Association Thinks Time Has Come When Government Loans to Railroads Is Needed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Members of the Wholesale Coal Trade Association approve the proposal of Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, that the time has arrived when government loans to the railroads should be seriously considered. A resolution was adopted by the association which made it plain that they were ready to meet the Government more than halfway, even if their business suffered.

WAR STAMP SALES REGULATIONS ISSUED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary McAdoo and Frank A. Vanderlip, chairman of the national war savings committee, have announced the regulations under which war savings stamps may be bought from duly appointed agents, beginning Dec. 3.

The announcement reads in part as follows:

"Banks, bankers and trust companies, railroad and express companies, department and other retail stores, the duly authorized representatives of labor, fraternal and other associations, and other corporations, partnerships and individuals, who patriotically offer their services without expense, either to the United States or to the purchasers, will be among those whom the Secretary of the Treasury will in his discretion appoint as agents."

Two classes of agents are established—those who may hold not more than \$1000 of stamps for certificates at one time and who must pay cash for their holdings, and those who may hold more than \$1000 worth and may obtain them on assignment by depositing as security Liberty bonds or certificates of indebtedness to the amount of the selling value of the stamps.

Most chain stores, railroad companies and big associations will fall in the second class, and small stores and agents acting independently will be placed in the first class. All agents must be authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury upon application through post offices, banks or state and local war savings committees now being organized.

No cut-price sales will be permitted.

STATE SAFETY BOARD OUTGROWS QUARTERS

Increased business of the Massachusetts public safety committee has made necessary an exchange of quarters at the State House. Three commissions on the third floor of the east wing were notified today to make room for the committee and prepare to occupy the present accommodations of the safety committee on the first floor of the west wing. These are the board of commissioners on fisheries and game, the supervisor of administration and the teachers retirement fund.

MAYOR MAKES NO COMMENT

Mayor Curley refused today to make any comment upon his failure to secure sugar from A. C. Rathskesky of the state food commission or from Mr. Endicott. He said he had a mayoralty campaign on hand at present and he did not care to start a contest with the state food authorities. He admitted he knew that more than 30,000 pounds of sugar had been brought to Boston since Oct. 1. He had told the state authorities where they might get sugar for the city if they would, but they had not thought fit to make any reply nor indicate they could or would help the Mayor.

WOMAN'S PRESS ASSOCIATION

Mrs. May Alden Ward was the chief speaker yesterday at the anniversary day observances of the New England Woman's Press Association at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street. She spoke on "History in the Making." Mrs. Mary White Leonard played an original composition, "Franco-American March," dedicated to the Fourteenth Engineers, and Mrs. Caro Wilder Pratt sang a group of songs, for the social which followed the entertainment.

CAMBRIDGE SUGAR SALES

Cambridge police were called out yesterday to maintain order at the four police stations in that city where sugar was being sold under the auspices of Mayor Rockwood. Even after the 1200 pounds were distributed, some Polish women insisted that there was more to be had and were convinced only when a Polish officer told them the situation in their native language.

PHILADELPHIA TO START COAL CARDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—This city is soon to have coal cards. It is stated here, and arrangements are now being made by the Philadelphia fuel committee to make an equitable distribution of anthracite easy for the dealers by means of these cards, which must accompany all orders for coal. On the cards is a series of questions which must be answered by the person applying for new supplies. These deal with the amount already on hand, how soon more will be needed, and other details which make for safeguards against hoarding. The dealers must see that the cards are signed, and they will be required to keep them on file, for the inspection of the committee.

It is stated that the coal shortage in this city will soon be over if the Federal Fuel Administration cancels the priority order, under which thousands of tons have been shipped to the Northwest, an action the fuel administrator is said to be considering.

BOSTON BOOT AND SHOE CLUB

Maj. Frank B. Gilbreth spoke on methods of increasing the efficiency in industrial establishments at a meeting of the Boston Boot and Shoe Club at the Hotel Somerset last night. Work that the allied shoe and leather industries are doing in the war was described by C. F. C. Stout, president of the Morocco Manufacturers National Association and an organizer of the new Tanners Council.

BREWERY TO BE STORAGE PLANT

PATERSON, N. J.—Directors of the Paterson Brewing & Malting Company have voted to convert the Hinchcliffe brewery into a cold storage plant, according to the New York Times. Manufacture of beer in the brewery ceased several months ago. New Jersey is expected to have local output next year.

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Save Wheat—Eat

Cream of Rye
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Serve it some way every day. Cream of Rye cookies, for instance, are delicious. Recipes for this and other Cream of Rye delicacies sent on request.



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SIR ROBERT BORDEN STRIVES FOR UNITY

Seeks to Discourage Contests Wherever Possible—Says the Issue Is "Nothing Less Than the Destiny of Canada"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Sir Robert Borden has returned to the city after an absence of a week, having been to the Maritime Provinces on what it would be more correct to style a campaign of conciliation than of politics. During this visit he has more than ever shown that his country stands with him before personalities or politics. The high plane of thought and the nobility of the sentiments to which he gave utterance in the course of his Halifax speech, which was published in *The Christian Science Monitor*, must have appealed even to his most bitter political opponents.

In Halifax, where the Premier has been one of the Conservative candidates for over 20 years, he was again tendered a nomination, but declined it, asking the convention to select the Hon. A. K. MacLean, Union-Liberal member of the new Cabinet, which it did. Again, in the constituency of Queens-Shelburne, at one time it looked as if there would be opposition to the Hon. W. S. Fielding, who, up to the present issue, was one of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's closest friends and supporters, and here also the beneficent influence of Sir Robert Borden was brought to bear on the situation. Extracts from a letter addressed to the Conservatives in Queens-Shelburne shows the Premier's whole-hearted determination, to allow nothing to jeopardize the Unionist Government. In the course of this letter, he says:

"The Union Government has been formed with the sincere desire and purpose of bringing together in one Administration representative men of both political parties, with special representation of agriculture and of labor. The task was a difficult one, but it has been successfully accomplished, although further additions to the Government will be necessary in the immediate future."

"Mr. Fielding has taken a strong hand in support of Union Government. It is, therefore, my most earnest hope that, having regard to the greater issues that are involved in this election, which concerns the future of our country and of the whole Empire, all personal or party antagonism will be laid aside, and that Mr. Fielding will be returned by acclamation as the member for the constituency of Queens-Shelburne. In taking this course my friends in Queens-Shelburne will act in accordance with the best traditions and the highest ideals of the historic party to which they adhere."

In New Brunswick, at one time, it appeared as if party feeling would prove too strong for the local Conservative organizations, including that of Carleton-Victoria, in which constituency the Hon. F. B. Carvell, another of the Liberal wing of the Union Cabinet is running. Sir Robert Borden, being advised of the threatened split, addressed a most vigorous protest. Saying that he could hardly believe that it was the intention of the Conservatives to run a candidate in opposition to Mr. Carvell, he added, "unless they desire to express their absolute want of confidence in myself as leader of the Government." He then paid the following generous tribute to his whilom opponent and critic:

"Mr. Carvell was reluctant to enter the Government, as he had to break ties and associations of very long standing, and as you know, he was attached very strongly to his party and to his political associates. His entering into the Government was dictated by a strong sense of public duty, and he has worked most cordially and loyally with me and with his other colleagues in the Government since he has assumed the duties of office."

"If there ever was a time in the history of Canada when party controversy should be dropped and Liberals and Conservatives should come together with the most earnest and intense desire to serve country and not party, the present is that hour. If a candidate is nominated against Mr. Carvell you can realize that it will be one of my first duties to speak in the constituency and explain definitely at greater length to the electorate the considerations which I have summarized in this letter. It will also be my duty to ask them, with all the earnestness of which I am capable, to return Mr. Carvell as the member for the constituency."

On Saturday afternoon, Sir Robert Borden was tendered and accepted the Conservative nomination for King's County, N. S., which is the Premier's home county and which he left over 40 years ago for Halifax. In the course of his speech accepting the nomination, Sir Robert Borden said that the failure to reinforce the soldiers at the front would be regarded by them as a betrayal, while later on his hearers displayed the greatest enthusiasm at the remark that the issue in the election was nothing less than the destiny of Canada.

Premier at Toronto

Sir Robert Borden Receives Enthusiastic Reception—Outlines Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—A packed house greeted Sir Robert Borden at Massey Hall with tremendous enthusiasm. Sir Robert went thoroughly into the questions uppermost in the minds of people at the present time, regulation of prices, necessary foodstuffs, cessation of the use of grains for manufacture of liquor, government control of packing houses, excessive

profits, support of soldiers at the front, just and adequate provision for their dependents, support and comfort of wounded, training and reeducation of those who desired to engage in new occupations, development, reconstruction, promotion of immigration and general development of the country after the war.

"The Union Government has taken many important steps," he said. "Regulations have been established to prevent waste, returns required from wholesalers and retailers, the use of cereals and vegetables regulated, and an order-in-council passed prohibiting the use of grain for liquor."

"With regard to packing houses, profits," Sir Robert Borden said, "must not exceed, in one year, 2 per cent of annual turnover. If this does not exceed 7 per cent on the actual capital invested, then the owner of the packing house may retain the profits up to that amount, but if profits exceed 7 per cent on invested capital and do not exceed 15 per cent, one-half of the additional profits go into the public treasury for the benefit of the people, and only one-half can be retained by the packing house. Thus, if profit amounts to 15 per cent, 7 per cent plus 4 per cent may be retained by the packing house and 4 per cent goes to the public treasury. If the profits exceed 15 per cent, all excess belongs to the people. Thus, if any packing house should make a profit of 80 per cent, the packing house would receive 11 per cent, and the people through the public treasury would receive 69 per cent."

"The aggregate profits made by certain packing houses have been occasioned by a small relative profit upon an enormous turnover. The average profit upon bacon sold in Canada by one large company was no more than two-fifths of a cent per pound. To wipe out the entire profit in such case would not result in great reduction of price, but whenever excessive profits are received they are to go to the public treasury."

With regard to the shortage of food, the Government, Sir Robert said, was doing its best to alleviate conditions due chiefly to the withdrawal of nearly forty million men from productive activities. More liberals are to be brought into the Cabinet and labor is to be strongly represented.

In closing, the Premier said: "As a Union Government we pledge ourselves to the fulfillment of these tasks to the best of our capacity; we shall devote to them all the ability and energy that have been vouchsafed to us. The responsibilities of a Government in time of war are very severe and almost overwhelming. There are few men who, having experienced them for three years, would not be content to lay them down did honor permit. We are bound to our duty as are the men in the trenches to theirs. I pray that we may be guided in its fulfillment by the same spirit that has inspired them."

COOPERATIVE STORES BEING INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—John H. Humphreys, chief of the department of markets of the College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky, is working out plans for the establishment in Lexington of a central warehouse and manufacturing plant for the benefit of the farmers' cooperative associations throughout the State. There are now about 25 such associations conducting cooperative stores for the benefit of farmers in their respective neighborhoods, and the organization of new associations is proceeding rapidly, so that, Mr. Humphreys says, there will be about 100 in active operation within a year.

The plans for the warehouse call for the expenditure of \$500,000, and the organization will employ about 1000 persons, including those in industries devoted to the manufacture of materials and appliances used by farmers and bought by them through the cooperative stores. It is proposed to employ as many students of the university as possible.

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We show a complete line of COLUMBIA
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Parlors and would be pleased to have you call
for a demonstration.

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distributors of

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Machines and Records

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PROHIBITION FOR SOLDIERS IS URGED

Vice-Chairman of Committee of Sixty Recommends Military Order Forbidding Drinking by Americans at the Front

Military orders forbidding the drinking of liquor by United States soldiers in service abroad are recommended by Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton, vice-chairman of the Committee of Sixty on National Prohibition, who has been investigating ways of helping the Government meet the conditions overseas.

Mrs. Tilton, in the course of her work along these lines, has consulted with Col. Paul Azan of the French Army, formerly with the French Military Mission at Harvard, but at present connected with the northeastern department of the United States Army in Boston.

Mrs. Tilton says Colonel Azan told her that drunkenness in military life is an abomination, and that he would approve any measure tending to diminish this vice among the soldiers. Mrs. Tilton calls attention to the fact that Lloyd George, Premier of Great Britain, recently stated: "We have failed to win the war because of a policy of timidities and susceptibilities," and she adds that the British Premier mentioned the weakness of England before the liquor trade as one of the timidities.

When Mrs. Tilton inquired if the light wines of France were intoxicating, Colonel Azan told her that they were not, unless taken in too great quantities. Colonel Azan does not believe in the rum ration, given to the men before an attack, according to Mrs. Tilton, who said that he found the men conducted themselves better in the assault and more intelligently if they had no rum ration at all.

UNIVERSITY WIRELESS COURSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

OXFORD, Miss.—The University of Mississippi is offering this year, for the first time, a course of instruction in the international wireless code to prepare selected men for service in the signal corps of the army. The course is open only to men subject to call.

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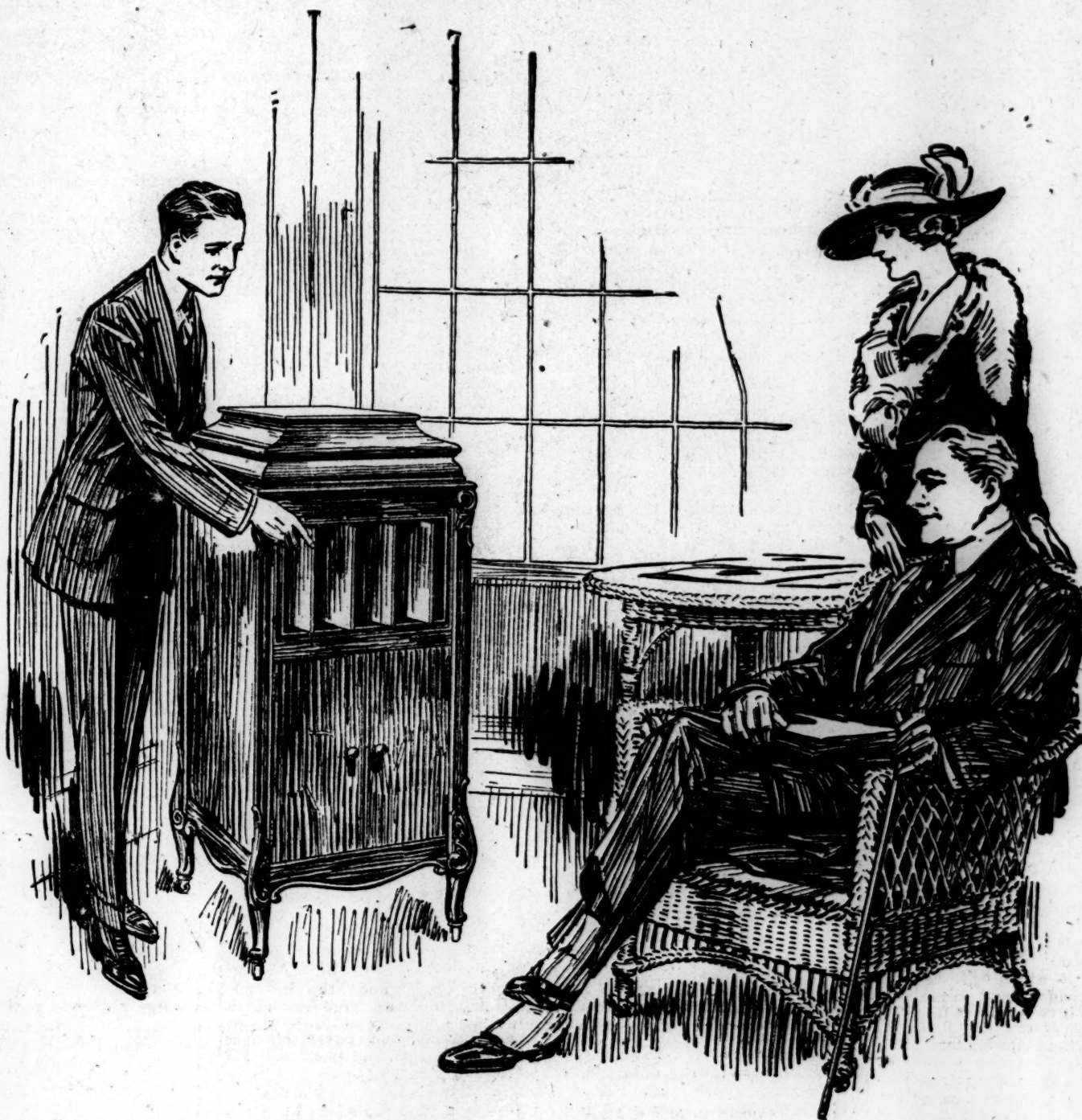
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OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS



REMOVAL OF SWIG
CLAUSE INTIMATEDShift in Tactics in Initiative and
Referendum Contest Indicated
by Proposal Especially to
Exempt Antiaid Measure

Late this afternoon the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention was expected to reach an amendment to the initiative and referendum, offered by Mr. Curtis of Boston, to prevent the antiaid amendment, ratified by the voters of the Commonwealth at the recent state election, from ever becoming the subject of an initiative petition.

It was intimated on the floor on Wednesday that some members would support this Curtis amendment with an understanding that the Swig clause, to prevent any religious matter becoming subject to the popular initiative, would be eliminated from the resolution.

The point is made that the Swig clause protects in general all questions of religion and religious institutions from the popular initiative, while the Curtis plan would protect the antiaid amendment and nothing else. It was believed by some delegates that acceptance of the Curtis plan, while probably hinging upon the elimination of the Swig plan, would muster a few additional votes for the main initiative and referendum resolution, thus further insuring the prospects of its passage.

The Curtis amendment reads: "The eighteenth amendment of the constitution, as approved and ratified to take effect the 1st day of October in the year 1918, shall not be the subject of an initiative amendment."

The plan to defeat the Swig clause came to the surface Wednesday when Delegate Curtis offered his amendment. Mr. Pelletier, a Roman Catholic delegate from Boston, announced he would support the Curtis amendment, though he said he voted against the Swig clause last week, and favored eliminating the latter altogether.

The Swig clause, which the convention adopted with a large margin of votes and which removes religious questions from the popular initiative, was declared by Mr. Pelletier to "split" the antiaid amendment, protecting its religious part, but leaving the non-religious part still open to the initiative. He also termed it indefinite in meaning, and raising the question—What is a religious proposition and what is not? He said this would cause many perplexities in the courts. Contrariwise, he said, the proposed Curtis amendment to the initiative and referendum resolution would apply unmistakably to the antiaid proposition. It is pointed out, however, that if the Curtis amendment is adopted and the Swig clause stricken out, no religious matter will be protected from the popular initiative save that contained in the antiaid amendment.

Under the limited debate agreement, speeches on the numerous amendments will be limited to five minutes. In addition to the majority and minority of the initiative and referendum committee each having five minutes, general debate was ended last night. The agreement also requires the convention to sit until 5 p. m. today, and until 4 p. m. on Friday, reassembling at 1 p. m. on Monday and sitting until 5 p. m. that day and on Tuesday. Earlier on Wednesday the convention turned down a motion by Mr. Walker of Brookline to begin voting today on amendments without debate, the conservatives declaring it an attempt to "gag" the convention.

When voting began today on the 50-odd amendments pending to the resolution, the conservatives scored initial defeat on an amendment by Mr. Adams of Springfield, virtually a substitute for the Walker plan. The Adams amendment would do little more than have the voters declare for or against the fundamentals of the initiative and referendum, leaving the legislative details to the General Court. This proposition lost on a roll-call vote, 153 to 125.

During consideration of the amendment a parliamentary tangle arose, which delayed proceedings considerably. The chair ruled that under the limited debate agreement of Wednesday, amendments to amendments could be offered after debate had been cut off. After an appeal from the chair by Mr. Hale of Boston had been withdrawn, the convention accepted a motion by Mr. Walker providing that a motion to amend a proposed amendment should be entertained after debate had closed. Before accepting this motion, the delegates defeated an attempt by Mr. Pillsbury of Wellesley to rescind Wednesday's agreement limiting debate.

In opposing the Adams' amendment, Mr. Walker declared the initiative and referendum resolution to be in excellent shape as it stands today, but he declined to take any responsibility for the religious or judiciary clauses which it contains and which some delegates understood were to be used in a manner calculated to defeat the main initiative and referendum proposition.

An amendment offered by Mr. Luce of Waltham to effect a modification of the previously defeated amendment to delegate law-making powers to boards, commissions, etc., was voted down 106 to 84, on a rising vote.

By a roll-call vote the convention defeated, 155 to 123, an amendment offered by Mr. Cummings of Fall River, to define the word "powers" in the clause exempting the judiciary from the initiative. Mr. Cummings wished to have the clause read the "Power of the court to decide a law unconstitutional," intending to leave with the people the right to restrict injunctions. Mr. Dutch of Winchester was against the modification, for the amendment would require the court to be unanimous in order to reach a decision, he held.

W. H. Sullivan of Boston then offered

an amendment to strike out the word "powers" in the same place as above, but lost on a rising vote 114 to 69.

Much of Wednesday's session was devoted to opposition oratory, speeches being made by Mr. Pillsbury of Wellesley, Mr. Brackett of Arlington and Mr. Logan of Worcester creating an atmosphere which the conservatives called very hostile to the radical group. All three speakers were liberally applauded, especially Mr. Pillsbury.

Mr. Pillsbury's substitute amendment, proposing to submit to the people a proposition merely establishing the basis of the popular initiative and referendum on statute questions only, leaving it to the Legislature to work out the details, was modified by Mr. Brown of Brockton so that it would apply to both statute and constitutional questions. It is upon this proposition that the main contest is likely to be waged this week and next.

Mr. O'Connell of Boston assailed the action of the convention in exempting the judiciary and courts from the popular initiative, declaring the judiciary of Massachusetts to be more strongly fortified than the justices of any other State.

Among other amendments moved was one by Mr. Morton of Fall River, for the protection of life, liberty, property and the press, and also debate in the Legislature.

WAR FREIGHT IN
UNITED STATESAdditional Service Needed This
Year Equivalent to Carrying
120,000,000,000 Tons a Mile

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Additional service demanded of railroads in the United States this year on account of the war is equivalent to carrying 120,000,000,000 tons of freight one mile, it is estimated by Fairfax Harrison, chairman of the Railroads War Board, in a statement just issued. This increase alone is said to be more than the combined freight traffic for one year of Great Britain, France, Austria, Russia and Germany.

"Moreover," Mr. Harrison continues, "the railroads will have to handle it with facilities that, frankly speaking, are inadequate. Cars, locomotives, terminals and all the other equipment and track space that is needed to handle the increased freight traffic that a war almost simultaneously produces, cannot be built over night."

"To make the situation more difficult, practically all the steel which can be spared for the construction of locomotives and cars has been appropriated for use abroad either by the United States or by our allies. As a result, the railroads of the United States must face their task with practically no increase in equipment."

"Despite conditions, the railroad army is not pessimistic. It is, on the contrary, still on tiptoe for its fight to control the tremendous traffic that has been so suddenly thrust upon it. But all railroad men now recognize that to keep pace with the ever increasing transportation demands of the country, the railroads will not only have to increase their own efforts, but they must count upon the shippers, the consignees and the public as a whole to increase the co-operation which they have so generously given the railroads since the United States entered the war."

NO STRIKES LIKELY
ON GREAT LAKESSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—There is every assurance that no strikes will be inaugurated on Great Lakes vessels this year.

Recent conferences held here between the vessel owners and Vice-Chairman R. B. Stevens of the United States Shipping Board resulted in concessions being made that it is felt certain the union officials will not attempt to tie up shipping in the closing weeks of navigation on the lakes.

According to President William Livingston of the Lake Carriers Association, the vessel operators have agreed to leave the matter of the discharge book, about which there has been such a bitter controversy, to the Shipping Board for disposition. In view of the fact that the Shipping Board already has taken the position that the discharge book should be abolished, the men feel certain that it is equivalent to a complete victory for them on that issue.

Union officials have contended that the manner in which the discharge book was handled on the lake vessels was equivalent to the creation of a blacklist.

MR. SCHIFF OPPOSES
GETTING RICH NOWSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Jacob H. Schiff of the Jewish Board of Welfare Work in the Army and Navy, in speaking to captains of the forces who are to lead the campaign in this city for \$5,000,000, to be used for Jewish war relief, told of what the work and thought of the people of this country should be during the period of war. "No man should seek to increase his personal fortune for the period of the war," he said.

"The duty of every American at this time is to devote his whole thought and effort to the needs of the Government, and to the needs of those who have been made to suffer through the war. It is, in my opinion, distinctly unpatriotic for those who have what they require, to seek, at such a time as this, to amass additional wealth when thousands of young men are offering their lives in sacrifice for the ideals of America and when other thousands of people are perishing from lack of food."

ARRESTS DECREASE
WITH NO-LICENSEStatistics Gathered by Anti-Sa-
loon League in Massachusetts
Cities Indicate the Benefits of
Prohibition

That local prohibition greatly decreases drunkenness, while continuance of legalized liquor selling increases it, is held by officers of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League to be strikingly shown in figures recently gathered by Robert H. Magwood, secretary of the league, from the records of the Massachusetts Bureau of Prisons.

In six cities of Massachusetts that after years of license changed to no license, arrests for drunkenness decreased in the six months period between May and October inclusive, by 56 per cent. But in eight cities that continued license, such arrests increased by 13 per cent. Mr. Magwood's figures are as follows:

CHANGED TO NO-LICENSE		License		No License	
		1916	1917	1916	1917
Fall River	1,254	684	45	1,916	1917
Fitchburg	730	416	46	1,917	1917
Haverhill	923	214	76	1,917	1917
Leominster	236	150	36	1,917	1917
No. Adams	367	161	44	1,917	1917
Taunton	766	264	65	1,917	1917
Totals	4,326	1,889	56	1,917	1917

LICENSE POLICY CONTINUED		License		No License	
		1916	1917	1916	1917
Worcester	415	469	13	1,917	1917
Lowell	1,977	2,389	20	1,917	1917
Marlboro	188	220	17	1,917	1917
New Bedford	1,128	1,476	29	1,917	1917
Pittsfield	932	972	17	1,917	1917
Springfield	1,208	1,229	1	1,917	1917
Worcester	3,657	3,791	4	1,917	1917
Total	8,415	10,552	12	1,917	1917
Boston	34,726	39,181	13	1,917	1917

Boston, in the year between May 1, 1911, and April 30, 1912, inclusive, had 47,161 arrests for drunkenness. Between May 1, 1916, and April 30, 1917, the number was 68,023, an increase of 44 per cent. Worcester, in its two no-license years of 1908-09 and 1909-10, had a total of only 4641 such arrests for the two years. In changing to license it increased the number of arrests to 4783 in 1911-12 and 7073 in 1912-17, the percentage increase in the five years between 1911-12 and 1916-17 being 48, exceeding even Boston's high ratio.

Increased police vigilance does not explain the increases in arrests, Mr. Magwood says, for there has been no marked change in this respect within the period covered by his figures. In some of the cities, near military camps there has been greatly increased prosperity this year because of high wages paid to mechanics of all kinds, and the saloons have been popular. On the other hand, the manufacture of all liquors but beer and ale stopped September 10, under the Food and Fuel Control Act, and retail as well as wholesale prices of such liquors then advanced greatly, a change that some have thought conducive to temperance. But continuance of the license policy, nothing else, is the cause of the increases in the number of arrests in Boston and other license cities, Mr. Magwood says.

In October of this year arrests for drunkenness in Boston numbered an even 5800, an increase of 439 over the 5361 recorded for October, 1916. In September, 1917, the highest number recorded for any one month in the last seven years was recorded, 7528.

Comparison of the monthly records for these years shows that uniformly in Boston and in all cities of the State, indeed, the lowest monthly totals of arrests for drunkenness are recorded in January and February, and the largest number is in September of each year. Why this is so is unexplained by any certain knowledge. One possible cause is the fact that streets and other public places are more frequented in summer than winter, and drunken men are more conspicuous. A line of decrease in the number of arrests sets in with October, which reaches a low point in December, and continues low until March, when it starts upward, increasing until the September maximum is reached, each year.

POSITIONS OPEN ON
FIGHTING SHIPSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is expected by naval recruiting officials here that by the end of the week enough recruits will have been obtained to fill the quota of 7000 men needed in the stockpiles of fighting ships and transports. The Mayor's Committee on National Defense is cooperating with the recruiting office here, in charge of Commander Adams. There are berths open as cooks, messmen, bakers, underseamen, coppersmiths, hospital apprentices, electricians, radio operators, engineers, molders, pattern-makers, blacksmiths and machinists.

CORN PLANTING IN
URUGUAY FAVORED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—By a recent decree, the Uruguayan Government has directed the officials of the National Inspection of Agriculture to turn their attention, up to December, especially to increasing the acreage devoted to corn as well as to improving the seed. The official seed commission is instructed to use the funds and facilities at its disposal to distribute selected seed. Furthermore, the sum of 3000 pesos (\$3103) has been appropriated for prizes to be awarded at the Third National Corn Exhibit, which will be held next year. The decree calls attention to the fact that the successful efforts to in-

crease the wheat acreage has led to a decrease in the area set aside for corn. According to Commerce Reports, the Government considers that, on account of the necessity of crop rotation, the future success of the wheat crop requires an extensive corn area. Furthermore, corn is especially recommended on account of its value for forage and the important part it plays in dairy farming and hog raising. The decree also calls attention to the growing use of cornmeal as a substitute for wheat flour on account of the high price of the latter.

The latest figures available show 787,030 acres under corn in Uruguay in 1914-15 and 696,820 acres in 1915-16. The 1914-15 corn crop was 11,381,686 bushels, while the 1915-16 crop yielded but 4,603,826 bushels.

NO WAR STRIKES IS
PROMISE EXPECTEDPledge of Undisturbed Railroad
Transportation Is End Sought
by President at Conference
With Brotherhood Leaders

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Undisturbed railroad transportation during the war is the promise which President Wilson is expecting to obtain at the conference with the leaders of the four railway brotherhoods here this afternoon. A government dictatorship over the railroads is regarded as a possibility should the brotherhoods reject the President's plea. It is understood that the railroads would not oppose government control with a dividend guarantee, such as England adopted for the war.

The President is expected to sound the brotherhood leaders on general proposals as well as on their wage demands, and it is understood that he is planning extensive treatment of war time transportation problems in his coming message to Congress. Official circles have displayed great interest in this afternoon's conference at the White House. A number of railroad presidents and managers in readiness for a call from the President in case he should desire further presentation of both sides.

Warren S. Stone, grand chief engineer of the engineers' brotherhood, has declined to discuss the conference beyond the statement:

"We received a request from President Wilson to meet with him. We have not the slightest idea what he wishes to say to us. We have no plans to propose to him."

Asked if the brotherhoods favor a government wage adjustment board during the war, Mr. Lee replied: "We favor anything during the war." When pressed for a more definite reply, he replied that he could not say what he would agree to until the four men had conferred with the President.

OKLAHOMA WARNS
ALL PRO-GERMANSState Council of Defense Class
All As Enemies Who Are
Not Country's FriendsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—"A blank wall and a firing squad may soon be the remedy for pro-Germanism in Oklahoma in the few sections where it exists," declares the Oklahoma State Council of Defense, in sending out to its members warning to take every precaution to protect stores of foodstuffs. The statement comes as a result of the destruction of foodstuffs in the North and East through German agents, and as a result of the realization of what German propaganda and the German spy system have done in Russia and Italy. The work of German agents was also evident in the food pledge campaign in this State.

"Every American," the statement continues, "must realize that we are at war, that our lads are already at the front, that that man who is not aiding in America's fight against Germany is aiding the Prussian. We must realize that a disloyal remark is an assassin's shot at every boy wearing khaki. Those living in America can be of but two classes, Americans or enemies. 'Beware,' you may make pro-German remarks and not be molested now. But a day of wrath is coming in America just as surely as it came in England and France and in the countries of other of our allies."

Much information concerning disloyal statements has been turned over to federal authorities by the Oklahoma State Council of Defense. Patriotic citizens are asked to report such things to the council headquarters, State House, Oklahoma City.

BUREAU OF MARKETS
AIDS DISTRIBUTIONSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEWARK, N. J.—The Bureau of Markets of this State is supplying, to any organization interested in buying in wholesale quantities, a list of wholesale-grocery houses, creameries, flour mills and farmers. Many carloads of produce have been sold through this means, and farmers having hay, grain and other commodities to sell are invited to inform the bureau.

APPLES AND NUTS FOR SOLDIERS

OMAHA, Neb.—Citizens of Harrison County, through the Logan Commercial Club, presented the Harrison County men in company C, three hundred and fifty infantry, at Camp Dodge, with 18 barrels and two boxes of apples and 15 grain sacks filled with black walnuts, according to a World-Herald special.

AN AUTUMN TRAMP

The Canadian autumn is not a season to be trifled with and one is apt to find oneself too breathless for words before its magnificence. It is an epic of color in which all the splendor of the year seems to flame for an instant into a mighty finale of scarlet, gold and crimson.

The Ottawa River and its tributary, the Gatineau, which enters opposite the city, roughly parallel each other for a distance, and at one place a walk of 20 miles from a tiny station on the Gatineau will bring you over the hills to an even tinier station beside the Ottawa, provided you can do the distance over the vias of roads in the bare seven hours between trains and dark on an October day. We thought we could, we, that is the boy, who is really a girl, the Botanist and I, for we had made many other trips in the neighborhood not quite so long, and had learned to get out of holes when we got in them and to find our way about when paths gave out and promising bush roads ended in a timber cut.

So here we are at our Gatineau River station; half past 10 in the morning, and off we start, pack on back, up the hill. The morning is suspiciously bright for October and the Botanist shakes an experienced head, but thinks it won't rain before dark. The autumn woods are glorious; maple trees are vivid scarlet, green and crimson, here are birches dropping a golden largesse on the ground, while the dark pines seem to stand aloof both from magnificence and from change. We come to a village, a thing of sawmills and sawdust where a little river is dammed into a log-packed lake, and the sound of a buzz-saw drones into the silence. With a whoop and a rush the children break out from school, stopping an instant to stare and gable shrill wonder at anyone's madness in walking when they might ride or stay at home.

For us this village is the first parting of the ways and our maps are in-usable. The Botanist knows the way, he comes back mystified. There is a road all right, and a diagram in the dust has fixed the next few miles of it in his head, but as for the stopping place, there used to be one, that is all! On we go until our desires and a hillside brook suggest lunch. The boy prides himself on his camp cooking, but the Botanist of a thousand camps bids him sit still for once and see how it is really done—and the result is received with cheers. We sit around the fire for a minute or two, but the 10, 15, 20-mile verdict of the villagers is still in our ears, so we pack up and put our very best foot foremost.

The suspicious sunshine has given way to wispy clouds and a sighing wind and the Botanist withdraws his wind limit about the rain. We are out on the height of land now; on either side of our water-puddled path stretches a black bog and away in the west a little lake glints. At last we meet a plodding figure, the first we have seen outside a village, and he knows something at any rate, even if it is not encouraging. Three miles more to the lip of the Ottawa Valley and another three to the station, and as for that hotel, he had heard there used to be one, but he came from up the river. "We look at each other rather blankly; the further we go the further seems to our shelter before us, but we are getting reckless and we can't go back anyhow. So we trudge on, for we are desperately anxious to see the Ottawa Valley by daylight."

We just do it,—just and no more,—for quite suddenly in the fading light we walk right out on the edge of a mighty cliff sweeping straight to the river flats. In the distance the great river lies like a silver ribbon unrolled in the dusk, and here and there amongst the flat fields farm houses or barns—it is too dark to decide which—suggest a roof over our heads at least. We are in a real hurry this time, for a light has just been lit somewhere far below us, the road twists ominously and we have, so to speak, run from scent to view. We find the cottage and now our inquiries are solely concerned with beds and breakfast, for the ladies lie behind us.

"Yes," says the cottager, in words of portent, "there used to be a place up the road a bit, but it was burnt down three years back." As they say in the movies, we register consternation; no wonder we never got past rumor! The cottager proceeds, "The station house might take you in if the boys aren't at home, they work up the river." Consternation turns to hope once more, and on we go for the last lap of the race. Soon our feet thump a bridge beneath which gurgles a stream, and we decide to stop and have supper: so we scramble down and scrawl about in the dark for dark wood and leaves or anything that will burn. Quickly the billy boils, the bacon sizzles and sputters and then for a short time there is no sound except faint scrapings of knives and forks and monosyllabic "mores." The fire-light leaps, flinging vast shadows across the huddled pines, while at our feet the brook bubbles in an invisible pit which might be as bottomless as it is black.

We are soon on the road again, and with our packs the only light things in our world we stumble along in ruts and holes. A square turn round a fence corner, and there in the distance is a bright light. It must be the station. The rain begins to fall straight and softly, but the Botanist is much too considerate to mention it. Another mile, the longest and last, and we are on the station platform knocking at the house door, and are being hidden entrance in an unmistakably English voice. Our welcomes are as warm as the stove round which we are promised all we have been hoping for—the boys went to work this morning—by a hearty couple who had left Norfolk for Canada 50 years before in a sailing ship.

In the morning the rain is still pouring down, so after a country breakfast we make a bolt for the train and are puffed back to town as

we plan to make the walk again, this time from the other end so as to get the view of the Ottawa Valley by daylight and to end up at a small hotel which we know for certain to be standing beside the Gatineau River.

MARKET WEAK ON
MUNICIPAL LOANSOklahoma Conditions Said to
Reflect Situation at Many
Western PointsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The sale of municipal, county and township bonds is being greatly impeded in Oklahoma because of conditions due to the war, according to leading engineers and contractors.

Municipal improvements in many towns of Oklahoma, where bonds have been voted for such purposes, are temporarily being held up because of inability to find a market for the securities. No one is complaining, recognizing the condition as being unavoidable and due to the unusual demands made upon the financial centers for money to float the Liberty Loans of the Government.

Wall Street for patriotic reasons alone, it is said, is discouraging the purchase of municipal securities for the present, so that the finances of the country may be held at the disposal of the Government for purchase of Liberty bonds. The same thing is true, according to local engineers, in lesser financial centers.

Local engineers express the belief that when the Government begins to spend the money more freely, which it has secured from recent bond issues, the general money market will loosen, with the result that a reasonably good market can be secured for municipal securities. The West probably will be the last section of the country to feel the direct benefits of expenditures for the war program because of the fact that few of the big plants that have government contracts are located in this region.

A recent order of the Government, restricting the shipment of several kinds of building material in open cars, has retarded, at least temporarily, a number of street improvement projects in Oklahoma cities and towns for which the funds are already provided. The shortage of freight cars had previously restricted the shipment of building materials in this State, while action of the Government in commandeering the supply of granite and stone from some of the leading quarries added to the difficulties in carrying out improvement enterprises.

No better proof, however, of the patriotism in Oklahoma could be found than in the fact that no complaints are being heard. A few contractors of Oklahoma City say that they will not bid on any more jobs until conditions become more stable as relating to the building industry. Most of them, however, are going forward as before, making contracts on the most conservative plans possible, in many cases on the larger projects handling the work on the cost plus percentage basis.

SPANISH BOAT
HELD AT SAN JUANAgents Indignant Over Delay—
Decision by the War Trading
Board Is AwaitedBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.—The Spanish mail boat Antonio Lopez, homeward bound from the erstwhile Spanish main, via Havana, with a cargo of coffee, sugar and other comforts, is held a practical prisoner in the harbor, pending the result of an inquiry from the War Trading Board at Washington, into the nature of her cargo and the personnel of her passenger list.

Collector of Customs Hayden L. Moore, acting in his capacity as special agent of the War Trading Board, received a cable from Washington informing him that foreign steamers calling here and bound for certain countries must have a special license from the War Trading Board before they can move either freight and passengers, even including freight and passengers in transit. The Antonio Lopez arrived on Wednesday morning and on the same day Mr. Moore cabled to Washington the necessary information and usual application for a special license. As a number of the passengers were found in possession of considerable United States gold coin, Washington has been asked for instructions as to how they shall be dealt with.

The agents of the ship are indignant over the delay. They claim that it is costing the company \$3000 per day to have the boat tied up here, so that if there is any delay at Washington, the demurrage bill of the Antonio Lopez will assume formidable proportions. It was even hinted that if the Government sees fit to put many more obstacles in the way of the Spanish mail boats, the company may decide to discontinue its service to San Juan and Ponce.

STATE-WIDE SALE DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Miss.—Dec. 10 has been designated by the agricultural department of Mississippi A. and M. as state-wide sale day for the products of the girls' canning and poultry clubs of the State. This day is the one hundredth anniversary of the day Mississippi first became a State.

NEW LOUISIANA
FOOD FISH FOUNDDozen Additional Varieties of
Edible Sea Food Found by
Agents of State Department
of ConservationSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—In an effort to find hitherto untried sea foods, and to prove the utility of fish not commonly eaten, but cheap and abundant in Louisiana waters, the State Department of Conservation has just completed a tour of some of its agents through the fisheries sections of the State, conducted by E. A. Tulian, superintendent of the fisheries division, on board the department's motor cruiser Louisiana. Four agents experimented with the catching, cooking and eating of sea-dwellers not commonly looked on as sources of food. These investigators found more than a dozen fish, including the shark and the stingray, and usually thrown away by the fishermen, that are good to eat. Their results will be embodied in a report, which will deal with the capture and sale of these fish, and with its preparation for the table. These booklets will be distributed to fishermen, fish jobbers, retailers and housewives, in an attempt to place on the market and create a demand for cheaper forms of sea food.

One of the interesting additional discoveries made by the expedition was that Chinese, employed extensively in the shrimp fisheries, were carefully saving and drying all the small sharks, rays, spadefish, and other uncouth sea creatures, for shipment to San Francisco. This seemed, to Mr. Tulian, to be like the proverbial carrying of coals to Newcastle, but the Chinese assured him that the market in the Pacific port is far greater than the supply produced in gulf waters, and that they were then forming a company to go extensively into the business of drying and canning the flesh of these discarded fish.

New Orleans markets are entirely unfamiliar with these new edible fish which Mr. Tulian found on his brief trip, and at first the fishermen declared it would not pay to ice and ship them to the city. One consignment of young sharks and of butterfish, however, found ready sale, and apparently these and other hitherto scorned and humble "denizens of the deep," will be found on the tables of Orleanians.

Among the fish never before eaten here, except by fishermen, but found to be edible and valuable as a source of food supply are the following, according to Mr. Tulian's report:

Triple-tail, flasher or dormeur, (Lobotes surinamensis); spadefish, (Chaetodipterus faber); butter or harvest fish, (Rhombus paru); American sole, or hog-choker, (Achirops brownii); moonfish, (Vomer septentris); lockdown, or horsehead, (Selone vomer); gray snapper, sometimes called black snapper, (Lutjanus griseus); pigfish, (Orthopristis chrysopterus); yellow tail, or white, or Florida croaker, (Bairdiella chrysura). Not to be confused with the larger yellow tail of the Pacific Coast; Lafayette, familiarly known as black or channel mullet, (Lelostomus xanthurus); old wife, also known as gaff-topshell pompano, not to be confused with the regular pompano, (Trachinotus glaucus); common sturgeon, (Acipenser sturio); sharks of all varieties if caught when not more than 18 inches in length.

BUFFALO FREIGHT
CONGESTION RELIEF

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Relief from freight congestion in the Buffalo yards is expected to result from an order from the Public Service Commission, granting a certificate of convenience and necessity to the Nickel Plate Connecting Railroad corporation, between the New York Central, Lehigh Valley, Nickel Plate and South Buffalo lines at Lackawanna, according to the Buffalo Express.

When the request for the certificate was made, it was demonstrated to the commission that 200,000 cars of through freight could be handled by

KANSAS ROUNDUP UP AGITATORS

I. W. W. Members Numerous in Oil Fields and Agrests Continue—Evidence Important in Chicago Cases Discovered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The roundup of Industrial Workers of the World agitators in the Kansas oil fields continues. Samuel Hill, Deputy United States Marshal, announced on Wednesday that 65 were in custody. Many others were arrested, but were released after making a satisfactory statement.

Fred Robertson, United States district attorney for Kansas, states that documentary evidence was secured in the raid of the I. W. W. headquarters at Augusta, Kan., on Monday that will be important in the case of W. D. Hayward and others indicted in Chicago.

Federal officials admit they are surprised at the strength of the I. W. W. in the Kansas oil fields. More agents have been assigned to the district and local officials have been helping. No property damage has been laid to the I. W. W. in the Kansas field thus far.

Strike Mediation

Progress Made Toward Settlement of Pacific Coast Telephone Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Rapid progress toward the settlement of the Pacific coast telephone strike situation has been made by the National Board of Mediation, whose chairman is Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor. The mediators have been in conference with officials of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company and representatives of the striking unions in Washington and Oregon, which have been holding out for other terms than those accepted by California unions.

It has been announced that agreement covering wages and working conditions, in addition to recognition of girl operatives' unions, has been reached, subject to possible slight modifications to be proposed later. The terms have not yet been announced. A final settlement may wait for a referendum approval, but Secretary Wilson has undoubtedly succeeded in restoring peace between the company and its 10,000 employees.

Nearing in San Francisco

Local Authorities Prevent Him From Holding Pacifist Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Prof. Scott Nearing, vice-chairman of the Peoples Council of America, has been prevented by the local authorities from holding a pacifist meeting here. Dreamland Rink had been engaged and the meeting had been widely advertised but the crowd which collected before the doors of the rink locked by order of United States District Attorney Preston, and a police platoon present to maintain order. Nearing did not appear.

Not to be balked, however, of their demonstration against the Government, a small group of "Reds," sentenced or on trial here, attempted to hold a meeting in the street outside the rink. A riot followed which was suppressed by the police. Among those arrested were Alexander Horr, president of the Jitney Drivers Union, and his wife, and Benjamin Friend, alleged anarchists.

Bomb Found on Bridge

Attempt to Damage Second Avenue Line in New York

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A bomb declared to be most dangerous and ingenious was found early today on the bridge the Second Avenue Elevated line uses in crossing the Harlem River. The bomb had a fuse attached and contained several percussion caps. Three sticks of dynamite were inside. The police believe whoever left the bomb was frightened away before lighting the fuse.

Pacifist Witness Rejected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—Dr. Gotthard Deutsch, of the Hebrew Union College, a leading Jewish scholar, was rejected by the federal court as a witness in a naturalization case when he appeared to sponsor a foreign applicant for citizenship papers. Judge Hollister asked Dr. Deutsch if he wanted the United States to defeat Germany. Dr. Deutsch refused a direct answer, and was not permitted to appear in the court as a witness. Dr. Deutsch was recently involved in the government raids on headquarters of the Council for Democracy and Peace.

Nearing's Textbook Barred

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Prof. Scott Nearing's book, "The Elements of Economics," is to be barred from the high schools of Salt Lake City, according to an announcement made by the principals. The action is said to be due to the professor having been arrested and charged with sedition, and also because he has associated himself with the Peoples Council.

"The Elements of Economics" is a class textbook. It has been studied in the high schools here for two years. Professor Nearing was associated in the writing of the book with Henry Reed Burch.

I. W. W. Members Sentenced

STOIX FALLS, S. D.—In the federal court for the northern district of

South Dakota, Judge Youmans imposed sentences in the cases of Stanley Brown and Martin Gunderson of the I. W. W. and members of the so-called phosphorus gang, convicted of conspiracy to misuse the mails. The defendants were sentenced to terms of two years each in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., and fined \$1000 each. This was the maximum sentence fixed by statute.

The two men were arrested following the shipment to them by mail of two packages containing phosphorus and cyanide of potassium. One of the bottles was broken in transit and a railway mail clerk discovered the nature of the contents.

Italian Count Suspected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Inspector C. F. Paul, of the local immigration bureau, expects to forward to Secretary of Labor Wilson shortly his recommendation in the case of the alleged pro-German activity of Count James Minotto, son-in-law of Louis F. Swift, a Chicago packer. The Count is an Italian. His name has been linked with Count von Bernstorff and others. A number of hearings have been held in the Government inquiry which may lead to deportation or internment. Mr. Swift has been energetic in defense of the young man.

SUGAR CORNER IN LOUISIANA ALLEGED

New Orleans Dealers Address Appeal to H. C. Hoover for Relief From Exploitation Said to Be Controlling the Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Alleging that a virtual sugar corner has been formed by a small coterie of New Orleans firms, and that this corner is rapidly forcing at least 12 sugar dealers and all the wholesalers of the city out of the sugar business, J. A. Dumaine, of J. A. Dumaine & Co., one of the largest sugar dealers of New Orleans, with several other New Orleans dealers, has addressed an appeal for relief to Herbert C. Hoover, Federal Food Administrator, at Washington.

The substance of the complaint is that the firms mentioned have entered into agreements with a number of sugar factories for the sole control of approximately 100,000 bags of clarified, raws and seconds, and that distribution of sugar to the wholesalers and the jobbers, not only of New Orleans, but of all surrounding territory, has practically ceased.

With reference to the protest, Mr. Dumaine said: "This situation means the 'freezing out' of at least a dozen dealers, to say nothing of all the wholesalers, jobbers, and wholesale grocers except the one small clique which controls the corner. We feel sure that, if John M. Parker, Louisiana Food Administrator, understood the situation, he would take immediate action."

"As the matter now stands, the bulk of Louisiana sugar being produced is not reaching the New Orleans market, and a large part of that received here is not available for general use. The result is that the dealers are unable to obtain supplies to fill urgent orders on hand, while their customers are forced to buy sugar from those firms which have established this corner in the market, and who are enabled to sell solely through the agreements they have established with the producers."

"Few would attempt to buy outright under normal conditions, but at the present time the market is well assured for some time to come at full maximum prices allowed by the Government by which, seeing that dealers are permitted to add 25 cents per 100 pounds, those in position to get control of crops, undoubtedly will obtain large profits. This, however, is virtually profiteering on a huge scale, and it is against this that we have appealed to Mr. Hoover."

"We are asking, in brief, a ruling that purchasers of entire crops of sugar, whether on contract or by 10-day supply clauses, suffer cancellation of such contracts, or immediate revocation of their licenses. We are proposing that the producer sell direct to the retailer, or even to the consumer, if this can be arranged, so as to eliminate the middleman."

Stored Sugar Seized

Sixteen Thousand Tons, Said to Belong to Nicholas Romanoff, Taken

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The seizure of 16,000 tons of sugar, which had been in storage for the last two months in warehouses in or near New York City, is expected to relieve temporarily the sugar shortage now prevailing in this city, according to a statement made by John M. Rolph, head of the sugar committee of the local food administration. Officials of the food administration say that there is no record in the warehouse books to show to whom the sugar belongs, but it is reported that Nicholas Romanoff, former Tsar of Russia, is the owner. This sugar is to be distributed to the trade through the American Refiners Committee.

In addition to this, 100 carloads of beet sugar, amounting to 100,000 sacks of 100 pounds each, are now being ordered into cars in California, and will be shipped to New York via Galveston, being due to arrive here within 20 days.

Twenty-five carloads of beet sugar, containing 25,000 bags, of 100 pounds each, are also on the way from points west to Boston and other New England cities. It is expected that these deliveries will afford considerable relief to the consuming public in this section.

LABOR OBJECTS TO BURLESON POLICY

Postmaster-General Charged, in Resolution Adopted by Federation, With Being Too Autocratic Toward Employees

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The American Federation of Labor, in convention here, has adopted a resolution condemning Postmaster-General Burleson for his "autocratic policy toward postal employees," and instructed the executive council of the federation to obtain an audience with President Wilson and place before him facts "concerning the oppressive labor policy of the Postmaster-General."

In adopting the resolution, the convention overturned a report from the resolutions committee which has reported in favor of referring the complaint to the executive council for investigation. Two other resolutions aimed at the Postmaster-General for suppression of pro-German newspapers had been side-tracked in this way.

"The resolution condemning the Postmaster-General for his attitude toward federal employees was introduced by Thomas E. Flaherty of the National Federation of Postal Employees and Edward J. Gainer of the National Association of Letter Carriers. It was approximately a quarter of a million workers in the postal service, the resolution said, are forced to accept without protest the 'unsatisfactory working conditions imposed by an autocrat.'"

Vice-President Duncan protested against the adoption of a condemnatory resolution without hearing the other side. We are asked to condemn the Postmaster-General and then proceed to try him," he said. "The committee proposes to proceed in the way that will bring the best results."

It was the second defeat of the day of reports from the resolutions committee, the convention refusing to concur in a resolution recommending action on a resolution recommending citizenship or a declaration of intention to become a citizen be made requisite to union membership. The opposition came principally from organizations whose delegates said they needed to embrace aliens to keep up their fighting strength.

At the next session there was another long and at times acrimonious debate on a resolution favoring the conscription of men of allied nations now living in the United States.

Thomas Black, a Canadian delegate, brought a storm upon his head by referring to all conscription law as "damnable," a remark which resulted in a demand for retraction from several delegates.

President Gompers temporarily relinquished the chair to reply to Mr. Black and Delegate Cary of Toronto declared that Mr. Black's remarks did not reflect the sentiment of union labor in Canada.

The demand for a retraction from Mr. Black was not put in the form of a resolution and nothing further was said about it after the adoption of the conscription resolution. The vote was 244 to 20.

An opportunity to open the runs of oratory against the United States Steel Corporation, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, the National Erectors' Association and the Lackawanna Bridge Company came when the resolutions committee recommended the adoption of a resolution submitted by the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers.

A large amount of material furnished for war purposes is coming from these corporations, the resolution stated, and it was suggested as an act of cooperation in the prosecution of the war that the workmen in their employ be given the same consideration accorded other men employed on government work.

Favorable action on the resolution and its unanimous adoption by the convention was taken to mean that the federation will make a vigorous fight to unionize all branches of the steel industry.

The Federation's unanimous endorsement of conscription or expulsion of alien allies in America was the talk of the convention today. It is believed to insure action against the aliens by the Government. It has been an open secret in Washington for a long time that the Government would like to take decisive action to compel this country's alien allies to serve with the United States forces or to go home and serve with their native forces against Germany.

Delegate Edward F. McGrady of Boston, who introduced the resolution, declared today that not only were our alien allies slacking in the war, but that certain New England employers were encouraging them to do so because alien labor is cheaper than the native kind. "In my home town of Boston," said McGrady, "there are, for instance, 2200 Belgians, only 18 of whom have enlisted. The day my own boy marched away to France my wife and I came home and saw across the street the two grown sons of an alien fruit dealer who has made \$100,000 out of this country in the last 17 years, who went to the local exemption board and asked and were granted exemption as aliens."

AGRICULTURAL WORK OF MISSISSIPPI NEGRO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—The meeting of the Mississippi Negroes Agricultural Conference which was recently held at Jackson under the auspices of the State Department of Agriculture, showed that a marked advance had

been made by the Negroes of this State in agricultural work.

The agents from all the counties of Mississippi were present and made written reports to State Agent R. S. Wilson, showing the work in their respective districts. This association is doing practically the same work among the Negroes that the farm demonstration agents and home economics teachers are doing for the white farmers of the State.

Not only is the Agricultural Department of Mississippi gratified by the work and helping it financially, according to the report of the state agent, but private citizens, both Negro and white, and a number of banks throughout Mississippi are recognizing the work of the county agents.

BOSTON TAX BOND PLAN IS CRITICIZED

Finance Commission Says That the Scheme for Delinquents Was No Protection Either to the City or the Taxpayers

In its third report on the investigation into the bonding business done by the City of Boston the Finance Commission reviews "the scheme to compel delinquent taxpayers of the city to give the collector of the City of Boston a tax bond, which was no protection either to the city or to the delinquent taxpayers, and caused a useless expense to such taxpayers."

The commission declares that it believes this plan was merely devised "to swell the income of the Peter J. Fitzgerald bonding agency" and not to protect delinquent taxpayers from tax title buyers.

The report of the commission recounts that taxes are due on Oct. 30 of each year. If not paid within one year from date, the city tax collector prepares a list of delinquents for advertising the sale of property on which tax has not been paid. This sale, called the first sale, usually takes place in May, and there is usually a second sale in October of property not sold at the first. The city has a lien on the property for two years from the date of the tax bill, during which time it may sell the property for the taxes.

Former collector Bowdoin S. Parker and Garrett W. Scollard testified at the bonding hearing that they had never required nor taken tax bonds.

"Soon after John J. Curley was appointed city collector by the Mayor," says the report of the commission made public today, "the new policy, which, it was claimed would protect poor householders, was introduced. This policy required the person whose taxes were overdue and whose property was to be sold to file with the city collector a bond, payable to the city, guaranteeing the city the payment of the tax on the condition that if the person under bond did not pay the tax due by a certain date, the surety company was obligated to pay the taxes."

"The Mayor testified that he discussed the matter with the city collector; that he discussed with him the expense the poor were put to by the purchase of tax titles; that he considered the question of adopting some other means of protecting the people who were unable to pay the taxes when due, and that he approved the act of the city collector in taking such bonds."

"The total number of such bonds taken by the collector in 1915 was 82, representing taxes amounting to \$20,000.96; of this number 71 or 86.6 per cent went to the National Surety Company, of which Peter J. Fitzgerald is agent."

The commission says that it was never able to get a list of persons so bonded, neither from the city collector, the Fitzgerald agency nor the National Surety Company. Arthur Harrington, an attorney for a delinquent taxpayer, testified that he had been told by the collector to give a bond for unpaid taxes and that the National Surety Company had furnished the bond. He said that the bond read that the surety company would pay the taxes if the client did not do so, and the property would not be sold. He said the property was sold for taxes and he received no notice.

"Although each of these taxpayers who gave a bond was required to pay at least from \$5 to \$10, and in some cases probably larger amounts," continues the report, "to secure such bonds, and although the city collector had power to enforce these bonds against the surety company, he did not take action against the bonding companies, but sold out these poor delinquents in every case where they failed to meet their taxes before the second sale. The following question and answer disclose how the system naturally worked. The city collector (John J. Curley) was asked: 'Now, when the story is this—that people who are poor are unable to pay their taxes, without having any money and without knowing how much the rate would be that the surety company might charge them, you took a bond, and if they did not pay their taxes before the time expired you didn't seek to recover your taxes from the bonding company, but went and sold the property. That is right?'

"That is right," Mr. Curley answered. "In no case was either the National Surety Company or any other company called upon to pay the bonds that they gave to the city collector on account of delinquent taxpayers when a household found himself unable to meet his obligation. The result of this scheme was an injustice to the delinquent taxpayer and without any compensatory advantage to the city."

"The effect of this scheme was to double the burden of the poor household, as he was required not only to pay the original tax and all its costs, but also the added burden of the cost of the bond."

LARGER RAILROAD COSTS DESCRIBED

Increasing Expenses of Operation Without Corresponding Advance in Revenue Told of by Expert at Rate Hearing

New England railroads continued their efforts to justify their claim for increased income through advances in passenger and freight rates, at the hearing in Boston today before the joint federal and state transportation authorities, by introducing statistical tables and testimony of experts tending to show marked increases in cost of operation without a corresponding advance in revenue.

Most of the testimony during the forenoon session today was introduced through Prof. William J. Cunningham of Harvard, the railroad statistical expert whose evidence yesterday was temporarily interrupted by the testimony of Howard Elliott, former president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

The United States Circuit Court again was crowded when Professor Cunningham took the witness stand, while the jury seats were once more occupied by the commissioners from the six New England states and New York. Interstate Commerce Commissioner George W. Anderson continued to preside and frequently interrupted the testimony of the experts by long questions regarding details. Account numerous exhibits had been introduced, all containing long statistical statements of railroad revenue and operation, Professor Cunningham said that the volume of traffic on New England railroads had gone beyond the point where it could be economically handled, not only in the freight but in the passenger service. This slacking up applied not only to the so-called "gateways," but along all the running lines of the railroads. He pointed out particularly the lack of coordination of effort on the Boston & Maine Railroad with special reference to the handling of freight on the Fitchburg division.

In his opinion, while the operating efficiency of the New England lines showed some improvement during the past few years, such improvement is likely to be counteracted by the decrease in the efficiency of employees through the turn over in the personnel since the war began.

Professor Cunningham presented in printed form the minutes of his testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington in the so-called 15 per cent rate case last spring. The printed testimony contained numerous tables, one of which, covering the condensed income account of seven railroads in New England, showed that as between 1913 and 1917 there was a decrease in operating revenue of 6.4 per cent; in operating expense of 17.2 per cent; in net operating revenue of 16.1 per cent; in taxes of 7.5 per cent in railway operating income of 19.2; in so-called "deductions" of 3.9 per cent and of net corporate income of 62.6 per cent.

Tables for the same items with comparisons between 1912 and 1917 were also introduced, which showed a decrease in the net corporate income of 61.8 per cent, while the so-called deductions amounted to 59.1 per cent.

Commissioner Anderson attempted to have Professor Cunningham analyze the "deductions" account, and asked particularly if such deductions included the loss in revenue by the New Haven railroad through investments in trolley and steamship lines as well as in other enterprises. Mr. Anderson called attention to investments of the New Haven amounting to \$200,000,000 which netted the company only 1 per cent yearly. Mr. Anderson expressed the belief that the deductions account would be more valuable if it showed how the railroads had lost much income through what he termed "disappearance" in net income, where that the disappearance was legitimate. He said that the item should show, if it had been made, whether the losses might not have been saved for the stockholders.

Professor Cunningham promised to have the deduction account further analyzed for the benefit of the joint commission, especially that part which applied to the New Haven.

Professor Cunningham predicted a much greater decrease in the net income of railroads for the calendar year of 1917, and for 1918 due to the wage increases already granted, together with what the railroads would be called upon to grant in the near future. He said that the net income would also be affected by the decrease in efficiency of railroad employees.

Professor Cunningham stated with regard to freight cars, that of every 10 cars which come into New England from the West 67 go back empty. The per diem cost of freight car rentals and the relative amount of demurrage collections occupied considerable time, and Professor Cunningham promised to submit a table of figures. He claimed, however, that the present rental of 60 cents a day was not excessive, although he admitted not reckoning the demurrage, the cost of renting a freight car was about 30 cents a day.

The hearing was somewhat relieved by a colloquy between Commissioner Anderson and Professor Cunningham as to the latter's qualifications to pass on railroad improvements. When Professor Cunningham said that he had been in touch with the situation, Mr. Anderson said that he was never satisfied with the expression "in touch," as he considered it ambiguous? He asked Professor Cunningham whether he considered himself qualified to answer railroad questions. Professor Cunningham replied by recounting an anecdote of a railroad man who was asked as to his specific abilities and any other qualifications, and replied to the last question by quoting from the Bible, "Let not your own tongue

speak well of itself, let another praise thee." Mr. Anderson accepted the qualification of Professor Cunningham amid the laughter of the other commissioners.

A few minutes later, however, it appeared that Professor Cunningham was unable to give an opinion as to whether there should be a difference between the charge for mileage passenger books and one-way single tickets, except to maintain that in his opinion such action was economically sound. This was the first time that the passenger rate phase had been touched upon. Professor Cunningham thought that a person who bought a mileage book was in the position of a wholesale dealer and was entitled to a lower rate.

"Assuming the cost of the service to be the same as between passenger and passenger, why should there be a discrimination between one who can afford to pay out \$25 and one who can buy only a single ticket?" asked Mr. Anderson. Professor Cunningham could not say.

Commissioner W. R. Warner of Vermont called attention to the so-called "scalping" practices which were still going on as the result of mileage books, and referred particularly to the practice in Northern New England. The question of so-called luxury travel was about to be taken up when the hearing adjourned for lunch.

LETTUCE STILL PLENTY SAYS BUREAU REPORT

Lettuce continues to be the most plentiful vegetable at the Boston farmers' market, according to today's report of the United States Bureau of Markets. The report says: "Receipts of lettuce were heavy, with over 3600 boxes reported, at about 65 cents per box of 18 head."

Spinach sold at various prices, according to quality, bringing a range of from 50 to 70 cents per box of 12 pounds. Cauliflower was plentiful for Thursday, and brought growers 65 to 85 cents per box of 5 to 9 heads. Celery was firm, bringing \$1.35 to \$1.50 for good quality Pascal and \$1.00 to \$1.25 for white, and \$1.65 to \$1.75 for Boston Market.

Root crops and squash are coming in in normal amounts, with prices as low as will prevail this season, according to estimates made by growers.

Farmers' prices collected by the United States Bureau of Markets; retail prices by the Massachusetts Board of Food Administration. Farmers reporting 111; commission men 16; loads 130.

Apples, 1544 bu (32 qts), \$12.75; retail 8 to 13c qt; Baldwins, \$1.15 to \$1.50; Ben Davis, \$1.15; Hubbards, \$1.50 to \$2; McIntoshes, \$2.25 to \$2.75. No. 2 of the above varieties 65c to \$1.25, retail 5c to 8c qt; bests, cut, 213 bu (60 lbs), \$1.40, retail 4c lb; carrots, cut, 367 bu (50 lbs), \$1.15, retail 5c lb; cabbage, white, 555 bbls (80 to 90 lbs), \$1.25, retail 3c lb; cabbage, Savoy, 133 bbls (40 to 50 lbs), 75c to 85c; cabbage, red, 6 bu, 90c to \$1, retail 5c lb.

Cucumbers, 52 bxs (6-7 doz), \$7.00; 85c; retail, 15c each. Celery, 1385 doz, (white) \$1.15 to \$1.25, retail 12c bunch; Pascal \$1.35 to \$1.50, retail 15c bunch; Boston mkt \$1.65 to \$1.75, retail 22c bunch. Onions, 7 bu (52 lbs), \$1.50 to \$1.75; retail, 6c lb. Spinach, 885 bu (12 lbs), 60c to 70c; retail, 20c peck. Radishes, hot-house, 150 bxs, \$1.50 to \$2; retail, 5c bunch. Lettuce, 3622 bxs (18 heads), 60c to 75c; retail, 5c and 3c head. Potatoes, 12 bu (60 lbs), \$1.75 to \$1.85; retail, 50c peck (Maine). Turban squash, 109 bbls (100 lbs), \$1.25 to \$1.50; retail, 2c lb.

Hubbard squash, 54 bbls (100 lbs), \$1.25 to \$1.50; retail 2c lb; Hubbard squash in bulk, 6177 lbs, 14c to 15c; Marrow squash, 54 bbls (100 lbs), \$1.15 to \$1.25, retail 2c lb; Bay State squash, 8 bbls (100 lbs), \$1.50, retail 2c lb; Bay State squash, in bulk, 2000 lbs, 2c; hot-house tomatoes, 1680 lbs, 18c to 22c; retail 35c lb; greens, 76 bu, 25c to 35c; cauliflower, 1382 boxes (5-9 heads), 60c to 85c, retail, 20c to 30c head; parsley, 204 boxes, 25c to 35c, retail 2 oz. oz. oz. parsley, 184 bu (45 lbs), \$1.15 to \$1.25, retail 5c lb.

Turnips, 160 bu (55 lbs) 50c to 75c; retail 2 and 3c lb; broccoli, 88 bu, 75c to \$2; kale, 83 bu (12 lbs) 25c to 35c; pumpkins, 24 bu, 40c to 50c, retail 2c lb; leeks, 94 doz, 40c to 50c, retail 5c bunch; watercress, 68 doz, 40c to 45c; chicory and escarole, 375 bu, 40c to 50c.

There are also small amounts of romaine, 50c to 75c bx; oyster plant, \$1 to \$1.15 doz; swisschard, 25c to 35c bu; kohi rabi, 30c to 50 bu; rape, 25c bu; mint, 75c doz; and white radish, 65c to 75 bu.

ENEMY ALIENS TO BE KEPT OFF FISHERMAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Fred A. Bishop, president of the Iron Steamboat Company, owners of the fishing steamer Taurus, has ordered that no enemy alien will be allowed to go down to the fishing banks for the duration of the war. No alien will be allowed on board the Taurus without a passport from his consulate and citizenship papers, and no enemy alien will be allowed to board at all. Many German fishermen have been patrons of the Taurus for years.

HARDWARE MEN TO MEET

A conference for the purpose of adopting resolutions recommending revised methods of merchandising for the hardware trade and industrial welfare generally during and after the war, will be held at the Boston City Club in rooms B and C, Tuesday, under the auspices of the New England Hardware Dealers Association. The meeting is to be open to all hardware dealers, says the announcement.

PEARL FISHING THE TOPIC

John Solomon, Sc.B., a pearl expert, will speak at the Boston City Club tonight on "Pearls and the Romance of Pearl Fishing." Mr. Solomon is interested in pearl growing in Burma and Ceylon, and has lived in India.

SPY ACTIVITY SEEN IN MEXICO UPRISING

Real Seriousness of Recurrence of Fighting Lies in Fact That Oil Output May Be Curtailed and War Strength Diverted

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Hundreds of German agents, availing themselves of Mexico's neutrality, are responsible for the recurrence of fighting and plotting by Villa, Zapata, Polanco and Felix Diaz, it is stated here.

The real seriousness of the problem for the United States, it is explained, lies in the fact that the output of the Tampico and Tuxpam oil fields may be curtailed, while the difficulties near the border might ultimately divert some of America's war strength from Europe.

The Teuton spies are seeking to discredit Carranza with the United States, by making it appear that he cannot cope with the rebel factions; they are stirring up anti-Americanism and they are trying to force active United States intervention, both as a means of detracting from the main war task and discrediting the United States Government with other South American republics.

Evidence gathered by secret service agents shows that Felix Diaz has been offered \$300,000 to lead an insurrection in Sinaloa, while the Villistas appear to be well armed and financed by Teuton money.

The Germans are pitting faction against faction. In the Tampico oil fields and parts of Tamaulipas, Pelaez shielded American interests a long time. Now, the Carranzista general, Dieguez, is warring against Pelaez, with the latter preparing for a stand at Pierre Amarillo.

PROPAGANDISM IN SCHOOLS CHARGED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Charged with having attempted to spread pro-German and anti-American propaganda through high schools and colleges in this country, Franz Johann Dori was arrested today and sent to Ellis Island for internment.

He has been a resident here for 15 years and is well known. He denied spreading propaganda, but said he was an intimate friend of Count von Bernstorff and had been active in efforts to keep the United States out of the war.

LISTING OF ALIENS SOUGHT

Mayor Curley received word from the United States Department of State in Washington today, asking him to have the Boston police department list all aliens employed on the waterfront in order to see that the regulations safeguarding the grain elevators,

NEW YORK WOMEN'S VICTORY EXPLAINED

Mrs. N. deR. Whitehouse Opens 49th Annual Suffrage Convention by Address Entitled "How the Vote Was Won"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"How the Vote Was Won" was the theme of the address by which Mrs. Norman deR. Whitehouse opened the suffrage convention now in session at the Hotel Ritz-Carlton, in this city. "The forty-eighth annual convention of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party met a year ago to plan a victory. The forty-ninth convention meets today to celebrate the victory," she began. She then outlined the quiet, intensive campaign of hard work which had been carried out, and announced how the vote, won in New York State, is to be used.

Mrs. Whitehouse said in part: "The difficulties that had to be met were recognized as enormous, but we had faced them all a year ago in the Albany convention, and had there made our plans to overcome them."

"At the height of our activity, all suffrage work was, however, stopped short, when, early in February, the relations of the United States with Germany were broken off. Woman suffrage, instantaneously, became a matter of secondary importance. The executive committee decided to offer our organization to the Governor for any service which might be designated."

"Several weeks later, our state committee met in Albany and endorsed the offer of service made by the executive board, though it decided also to continue with the suffrage campaign, as a part of the struggle for democracy."

"We spent great efforts in obtaining opportunities for the women to give their services to the Government, but in the early summer, after the census had been taken and the Liberty Loan and Red Cross campaigns were over, the suffrage work was resumed."

"The conference in Saratoga showed a great increase of interest in the suffrage campaign. President Wilson sent a message; Governor Whitman, Mayor Mitchell and other distinguished men came to speak. Numerous organizations sent pledges of support."

"It was shortly after the conference that the woman suffrage amendment was defeated in Maine, on Sept. 10. To offset the depression consequent upon this defeat, we determined to begin immediately greater activity in all directions. Street meetings and mass meetings began, though at the start the mass meetings were so badly attended that they were abandoned. It was soon evident, however, that the sentiment had begun to change."

"The delegation which the President received in Washington, and the message he sent by the delegation to the voters of New York State, received a great deal of publicity, and undoubtedly had marked influence with the public."

"On election day practically every polling place in the city had a woman watcher, and, in a great majority of places, there were helpers outside, electioneering and distributing literature."

"But the greatest difficulty of all was the effect of the war upon some members of our own ranks. The cry that this was no time for suffrage swept away some of the suffragists in their first emotion of patriotism, and all through the first months of the war we were forced to spend the greatest energy in combating this feeling on their part. We urged, however, that this was the time of all times to work for suffrage and to win suffrage, so that we, with the full power of citizenship, could the better serve our country."

"Then the picketing of the White House at Washington aroused much bitterness and confused the issues of our own campaign to a great extent, as the public did not at first recognize the difference between the group of picketers and the great suffrage organizations."

"The open support of the President and the interest he displayed in our campaign not only added to the prestige gained by the foreign victories, but many of the leading Democrats were strongly influenced by it. The letter he wrote to Mrs. Catt, together with his whole attitude of friendliness, was a conclusive answer to the opposition to suffrage aroused by the pickets."

"But above and beyond all other influences, we believe that the strength of our own organization, and the enormous amount of work which we accomplished, such as the enrolling of 1,013,800 women, the distribution of 15,220,000 leaflets, the canvassing of the voters, etc., has won the struggle."

"Now that we have won, we must turn at this convention determine now to use our victory. We shall do what we can to be wise ourselves and help others to be wise. We shall remain together as a nonpartisan organization."

"We shall adopt a plan of political education and try to put it within reach of every woman in the State."

"That is one duty we have, but there is another and a greater one; it is to use our new power in every way to obtain for the women of all our country the full citizenship that we have won for ourselves through such long and hard efforts. If we make this our first object, we shall be putting promptly to the best advantage, to the service of that same human liberty for which we have worked so long unarmingly, our new, our powerful weapon of votes. Let us test our new weapon in the services of our sisters."

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S VISIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—His Excellency, the Duke of Devonshire who is making a tour through Western Canada which

will occupy him until the middle of December, was in Alberta's capital a few days ago. In reply to an address the Governor-General spoke on the great war, saying that the imperative need of the moment was the sending of reinforcements to the men at the front. Another matter of grave import to Canada and the West was the necessity of developing and making use of all its resources.

CITY MANAGERS HEAR OPPONENT

Ohio Speaker Attacks Plan as Unrepresentative—Many Explain Its Advantages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—At Wednesday's session of the City Managers Association, George B. Harris, chairman of the Republican County Committee of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, stood alone in expressing opposition to the city manager form of government, which he termed "unrepresentative and undemocratic."

Comparing the administration of the city of Dayton, which is run under the city manager plan, with Cleveland, Mr. Harris asserted that the Dayton government was unpopular and doomed to failure, and cited figures of the last election, where 42 per cent of the vote was cast for the Socialist candidate, thus proving, he said, his contention that the working classes would not vote for "silk stocking commission candidates."

Mr. Harris spoke for nearly two hours. Some of his epigrammatic statements were:

"Reformers should not take themselves too seriously."

"People of the working class are opposed to efficiency. Democracy is opposed to efficiency, and that is the price we pay for our democratic freedom."

"People want a government that will cater to their whims and give them what they want."

Some of Mr. Harris' contentions and predictions were denied by Henry N. Walte, city manager of Dayton, who said a city manager government tried to keep close to the people, and was not above the heads of the masses.

Richard S. Childs, New York City, and O. E. Carr, city manager at Niagara Falls, N. Y., all spoke in favor of city management, comparing it with the controlling force of large corporations. It is adaptable to large as well as small cities, was their contention.

Severe criticism of methods pursued by some research bureaus was given by Prof. A. R. Hutton of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, at the afternoon session of the Association of Governmental Research Agencies.

"It is the duty of every American city not satisfied with its municipal administration to adopt the commission form of government as a war measure," declared Mr. Carr. "It is the war which is bringing the commission and manager form of government to our large cities," he continued. That plan has already proved successful in the smaller town.

Speakers at Wednesday's sessions told of the clean-ups and improvements made by city managers and commissions throughout the country where the plan has already been tried. Several men urged that Detroit install the new form of government at the present time, when a charter commission is at work drawing up a new charter. "Detroit's municipal administration will be greatly improved by such a change," declared Mr. Carr. "The present plan does not give the city a chance to develop as it should. Every delay is a waste in this time of war. Detroit and other cities of the country must take heed. The age of conservation demands that attention be paid to municipal, as well as national efficiency."

TUFTS AND JACKSON HONORS GIVEN OUT

MEDFORD, Mass.—Hermon Carey Bumpus, president of Tufts College, addressed the students of Tufts and Jackson colleges at the annual award of academic honors in Goddard Chapel yesterday. James J. Drumme '18 of Revere, captain of this fall's football eleven, won the scholarship of the class of 1882. This scholarship is given to the student who best exemplifies the combination of ability in athletics and excellence in scholarship.

A Charles Wagborne '18 of Melrose was awarded the scholarship of the class of 1893 for the highest excellence in a course of study broadly and judiciously chosen, and was selected to represent the engineering school on the commencement platform in June. Bertram E. Green '18 of Malden was selected to represent the liberal arts school.

For Jackson College Jane S. Davies '18 of Somerville won the Chi Omega scholarship for economics and sociology, and was selected to represent Jackson at commencement.

The Goddard prize in history was awarded to Daniel L. Coffey '18 of Medford. The Greenwell scholarship in oratory was granted to Karl R. Henrich '19 of Orange. David Crockett '19 of Arlington won the Wendell Phillips Memorial scholarship. Oswald K. Hammond '20 of Auburn, Me., was granted the Moses True Brown scholarship in oratory.

The Alpha Xi Delta scholarship for the Jackson student who has attained the highest excellence in a course of study broadly and judiciously chosen was won by Margaret Durkee '18 of Somerville. The Alpha Omicron Pi scholarship for the Jackson senior who has made the best record in the A. B. course was won by Genevieve Crosby '18 of Hingham.

Balloting for officers of the senior class is taking place today at Tufts College, with most of the candidates running unopposed for office.

SETTLERS BESIDE THE GATUN LAKE

Most of Population Are Natives of Panama and West Indies Engaged Primarily in Lumbering Operations and in Trade

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z.—In the last year there has been an increase of over 200 people, or about 10 per cent, in the population along the shores of Gatun Lake, beyond the Canal Zone, who are depending on the lake for transportation, according to Commerce Reports. Excluding some 40 employees of the canal, this population is about 2200.

Two new colonies are projected and individual families are taking up homesteads from time to time. The bulk of the population is formed of natives of Panama, and West Indies; there are only three men in the area other than employees of the canal, who are citizens of the United States. These men are engaged primarily in lumbering operations and trade; none is making his living directly from the soil by farming or gardening.

The Canal Zone police maintain a patrol of the lake area and the lands below the 100-foot contour, principally to prevent encroachments on canal territory. There are four principal areas, lying in as many valleys. The Chagres area, above Gatunillo, has about 315 people other than canal employees; the Gatun Valley, in the area to the eastward of Monte Lirio station on the Panama Railroad, has over 1000 people.

On the west side are the Caño Quebrada with 285 people, and the Trinidad area with about 570, and a few remote houses are scattered between. The principal growth has been in the Gatun River Valley, around New Limon; and on the Trinidad, especially at Escovado, which is close to the boundary. Above Escovado there are numerous houses spread through the region of the Siro and Siroto rivers, which are tributaries of the Trinidad, formerly flowing into it at Las Raices, before the rise of the lake submerged the streams. Ten miles up the Trinidad from the fork at Las Raices is the point where a colony of 40 people from the United States made an unsuccessful effort last year to establish a community.

DEFEAT OF GERMAN FLEET IS PROPOSED

Efforts to win the war entirely on land are misdirected, according to Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N., retired, who spoke last evening at the annual meeting of the Aero Club of New England at the Harvard Club, Boston. In his opinion, it is necessary to defeat the German fleet, and the Allies, he said, should concentrate their energies in this direction. He then discussed the torpedo plane, an invention of his own, which has been mentioned as a probably effective weapon in such an attack. Other speakers were Edwin S. Parsons of Springfield, Mass., who appeared in the uniform of the Lafayette Escadrille, and Greeley S. Curtis of the Burgess airplane factory at Marblehead, Mass. A paper by Henry Howard, director of recruiting, United States Shipping Board, was read.

These officers were elected: President, Godfrey L. Cabot; vice-presidents, Josiah S. Hathaway, J. Walter Flagg, Worcester; secretary, William Carroll Hill; treasurer, Alfred R. Shrigley. Directors—Nelson H. Smith, Parker H. Kemble, Godfrey L. Cabot, Norman W. Cabot, J. Walter Flagg, Charles J. Glidden, Josiah H. Hathaway, William Carroll Hill, Josiah B. Millet, Alfred R. Shrigley, John J. Van Valkenburgh, Framingham, Henry Howard.

JEWISH FIELD WORK IS TO BE EXTENDED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The announcement has been made by Col. Harry Cutler, chairman of the National Welfare Board, after a conference with Secretary Baker and Raymond Fosdick of the training camp activities committee, that the affiliated Jewish organizations of the country will immediately put 120 more secretaries into the field to work in the training camps and cantons. Under the auspices of the national organizations a fund of \$1,000,000 is being raised for the board's work. Jacob H. Schiff is chairman of the campaign. A center for Jewish soldiers already has been established in Paris, and Grand Rabbi A. Levy of Paris, representing the Israelite Alliance Universelle, has promised co-operation.

BOSTON ZIONISTS PLAN MASS MEETING

In order to rally Boston Zionists, who are at work throughout Greater Boston in the interest of plans to re-establish Jews in Palestine, a mass meeting will be held in Lorimer Hall, this evening. Speakers will be Nathan Strauss, Jacob De Haas, M. M. Elchler, Henry H. Levenson and Isaac Harris. Entertainment will be furnished by the Rev. E. Volkovitch, Samuel Adelman, and Miss Anna Rabinovitch.

The annual meeting of the Zion Association was held Monday but the report was withheld until the result of the balloting could be determined. The new directors are Rabbi H. H. Rubenowitz, Peter M. Ravitt, James J. Glunts, M. M. Elchler, Henry Levenson, Louis E. Kirstein, Leo J. Lyons, E. J. Brody, Dr. H. Morrison, Dr. Charles Askavith, Nathan Pinafski, Dr. Louis Arkin, S. S. Conrad, Julius Meyer, Morris D. Waldman, Asst. U. S. Dist. Atty. Lewis Goldberg, Jacob Rabinowitz, Leon Strauss, Meyer J. Sawyer, Joseph Navison, Elihu D.

Stone, Frank Stern, Sol Scheinfeldt, Robert Silverman, Alex Burmon, Carl Gerstein, Benjamin Rabaleky, Nathan White, J. J. Kaplan and Dr. N. M. Freedman.

Following noon luncheon at the Boston City Club, tomorrow, more than 100 members of the Boston Zion Association, who have been organized into 10 teams, will canvass Greater Boston in their campaign to increase membership.

MUSIC

Copeland Piano Recital

George Copeland, Pianist—Recital in Jordan Hall, evening of Nov. 21. The program: Musette and gavotte, Gluck; fantasia, F. minor, Chopin; "Fasching's wank," Schumann; gnossienne No. 1, Satie; bourrée, Roger-Ducasse; "Danse de Daphnis," Ravel; "Peau d'Espagne" and "Sombrias," Engel; "Andaluzia," de Falla; "Reverie," Grovlez; "Les fées sont d'exquises danseuses," "Voiles," and "L'isle Joyeuse," Debussy.

Mr. Copeland's recitals, as far as the appreciation and applause of Jordan Hall audiences count, surpass those of almost any other pianist, both in charm of program and in originality of interpretation. His work, as heard and approved in Boston, seems more impressive than that of all but one or two, perhaps, of his rivals, in regard at the same time to material presented and to message conveyed. His performance has, indeed, such interest of subject-matter and such individuality of expression, considered from the standpoint of his own community, that his friends must begin to wonder why it does not engage the attention of the world at large more actively than it does.

But state programs have been in a fixed state for years, being run for the most part in a standard mold bearing the trade-mark of Leschetizky. Interpretation, accordingly, has not been as various as it should have been. The old style of program is rather inflexibly built around the music of Chopin. Mr. Copeland's program, in turn, is likewise somewhat fixed in form; but instead of being based on Chopin, it is based on Debussy. The success of the old program depends on the world's having accepted, through conservatory education and in other ways, the idea of Chopin's primacy among piano composers. The success of Mr. Copeland's program, on the other hand, depends on the world's willingness to admit Debussy as Chopin's equal, and even, for modern purposes of expression, his superior.

So the Boston artist has a good deal more to do in his travels about the country than merely to prove that he has a good tone and a brilliant technique. He has to make his hearers reformulate their whole valuation of piano music. Fortunately he concedes something to those who prefer Chopin above all other piano composers. For quite regularly he includes a Chopin piece, and a Schumann piece as well, among his selections. And very ingeniously, while doing this, he keeps the emphasis away from Chopin and Schumann and saves it for Debussy.

The artist always introduces other contemporary writers for the piano, generally of the French or the Spanish school, just as he did on Wednesday evening. And if he makes his novelistic liked and even persuades the house to demand a second playing of them, he nevertheless conserves his best talent for Debussy.

Many pianists in the audience who heard his reading of the delicate little study in antique style by Satie will doubtless get possession of the piece and begin to play it. Many, too, will no doubt be fain to try their hands at the sparkling little work of Falla. But those who want to make the most of the evening will take down their Debussy pieces and will resume study of them with all the zeal they have.

Concert Notes
John Hermann Loud gives an organ recital tonight at 8 o'clock in Park Street Church, presenting the following selections:

"Tombelle," Pontifical March; Guilmant, two organ pieces; G. B. Nevins, two organ pieces; two concert studies; Widor, adagio from fourth symphony; Bach, toccata in F.

CINCINNATI HAS NEW CITY CHARTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
CINCINNATI, O.—Adopted by a large majority at the last election, Cincinnati's new city charter goes into effect on Jan. 1, 1918. In a number of ways, the new municipal code will bring rather radical changes. It will, first, provide for home rule in many matters heretofore subject to regulation by state Legislature.

It also will change the terms of office of all elective officers from two to four years. The position of director of street railways is created by the new charter, bringing all details of transportation under the care of one official. This is made important by the elaborate plans Cincinnati now has for providing rapid transit, a union depot, and better freight terminals.

The charter also brings into official reality a city planning commission, to have full control over all matters relating to a city plan, the commission to consist of the Mayor, service director, three park commissioners, and two citizens appointed for six-year terms.

HEBREW SCHOOL AUXILIARY

The auxiliary of the Hebrew Industrial School held its annual meeting yesterday at the school building on Charles Street. Frederick J. Allen, assistant director of the vocational bureau, spoke on "Vocational Guidance." The election resulted as follows: Mrs. Jacob H. Wecht, president; Mrs. L. Levinson, acting president; Mrs. A. Koshland and Mrs. I. A. Ratsky, vice-presidents; Mrs. Henry Ehrlich, treasurer; Mrs. Golde Bamberg, secretary; Mrs. William Rosnosky, recording secretary.

PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMITTEE NAMED

Commissioner Payson Smith Announces Advisory Board to Act With Him on Protecting Interests of Schools in War

To hold the public schools of the State to the highest point of excellence attainable at this time, to protect them from inroads that might be made unwisely in the belief that they would help the cause of the war, and to draw from the war the school's own lessons are objects of an advisory committee of school superintendents appointed by the Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, Dr. Payson Smith, to act with him as an advisory committee on public education and wartime activities. This committee is composed of Charles S. Clark of Somerville, John De Meyer of Abington, Clarence A. Dempsey of Haverhill, John F. Scully of Brockton, Francis McSherry of Holyoke and John R. Fahey of West Springfield.

"It is increasingly evident that the program of public education is to be vitally affected by war conditions," said Dr. Smith in announcing the committee. "Proposals for the modification of the work have been of three kinds. One has been for the introduction into the school program of campaigns for the raising of funds or for the spreading of information on the undertakings of the Government and various other organizations doing war work. There are over 90 separate organizations doing war work of one kind or another aside from the Government itself which has more or less work to be done through the schools. Then there are the various organizations which are strictly propagandists."

"If we allow one in the schools we must allow others, hence the necessity of some way of determining the wisdom of granting the privileges of schools. The withdrawal of students from school in order that they may actively participate in food production, food conservation or other industrial activities is a second matter that needs careful consideration. A third important question is the permanent modification of the school curriculum for the purposes of the better teaching of citizenship, physical education, and so on. The war has taught us that we have been deficient in our physical education, in the teaching of home economics and thrift, and that we must improve on them."

"In the face of these demands it is timely to reemphasize the importance of carrying forward the work of public education at every point at the highest possible standard of efficiency," Dr. Smith continued. "The example of those European countries, which in the face of the greatest sacrifices have not only kept intact their democratic ideals of education but have carried them to even higher standards is one to be followed by American education. The sacrifice of the ideals and efficiency of the generation now at school is the last and highest cost that should be demanded. On the other hand, the schools, like other institutions, have at this time, their own legitimate work to do for the nation. They have, moreover, their own lessons to learn."

"The multiplicity of the organizations, both official and otherwise, that are now undertaking to serve the nation and that are calling upon the schools for their participation is confusing to school officers and may be demoralizing not only to the schools but to worthy enterprises as well. I desire that the schools shall at once perform their present duty to the nation and protect the interests of the children."

CAMBRIDGE HAS NINE CANDIDATES

When the time for filing nomination papers came to a close in Cambridge last night at 5 o'clock, nine of the eleven candidates for mayor who had submitted their lists to the registrar of voters last Friday filed them with the city clerk. The exceptions were City Clerk Edward J. Brandon and former City Solicitor James F. Aylward who failed to secure the necessary number of signatures.

The list of those filed in the order in which their names will appear on the ballot follows: John P. Brennan, Albert V. Clark, Edward J. Dunphy, Timothy W. Good, Julius Meyers, Peter J. Nelligan, Gilbert A. A. Pevey, Edward W. Quinn and Wendell D. Rockwood. The candidates have until Friday evening at 5 o'clock to withdraw from the contest.

WOMEN AS NEW YORK CAR CONDUCTORS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Women conductors will be employed on the surface cars of the New York Railway Company and as station employees of the subway and elevated lines of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. Preference will be given to dependent women workers of the families of employees now in the United States Army and Navy.

PARK COMMISSIONER NAMED

Mayor Curley announced last night that he had appointed David Stoneman of 24 Brookledge Street, Roxbury, an attorney, as a member of the board of commissioners of the Park and Recreation Department.

CAMBRIDGE SUFFRAGE CLUB

"How New York Won" will be told the Cambridge Suffrage Club at a jubilee meeting next Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. A. Louise Harlow, 4 Humboldt Street, Cambridge.

CLEVELAND STREET RAILWAY SERVICE

Massachusetts Investigating Commission Examines Car Situation as a Basis for Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—Senator Joseph H. Martin, chairman of the Massachusetts Street Railway Investigating Commission, accompanied by Senators James H. Harrop, Worcester; Charles W. Eldridge, Somerville; Representative John W. Gibbs, Malden; George Worrall, A. J. Leborio; George Bunting, Lawrence; M. J. Fitzgerald, Northampton; Martin Hays and William C. Forbes, and Gordon W. Gordon, Springfield, spent a day in this city recently, examining the local street car situation.

The data obtained by the commission here, in connection with that obtained in other cities is to be used as a basis for legislation at the next session of the Massachusetts general assembly, and is also to be made available for the Massachusetts Public Utility Commission.

John J. Stanley, president of the Cleveland Railway Company, with other members of the company, gave the visitors every opportunity to study its mechanical equipment taking them for a tour over the lines and he also explained the operation of the Taylor grant by which the City of Cleveland has been operating its street railway lines on a three cent basis, with penny transfers, at the same time paying its stockholders a guaranteed 6 per cent dividend regularly.

"The great point of difference between the Cleveland street railway problem, as it exists today, and that of Boston or any other American city," President Stanley told his visitors, "is the mode of cooperation that exists between the public and the corporation, whereby the public regards the property as its own personal property and sees our problems through friendly eyes."

The guests were passing over one of the many viaducts, which connect the east, west and south sides of the city when President Stanley told them that the railway company was only paying a moderate rental, a few thousand dollars a year, for the use of these bridges, and added that it had not paid a cent either toward the construction of any of them, or toward the elimination of the steam railroad crossings.

"We were not called upon to contribute a dollar," President Stanley told his visitors. "The cost was all divided between the city and the steam railway companies. These are the kind of savings that make low fares possible, when the public stands in the attitude of an owner toward the street car lines just as they are owners of the streets."

Mr. Stanley also explained the Taylor plan of operation whereby the earnings of the company, above operating cost, maintenance, renewals, taxes, interest on bonds, floating debt and 6 per cent on the outstanding stock, is deposited in an account known as the interest fund.

"It is by means of this fund," he added, "that the rate of fare is regulated. When the fund exceeds \$700,000 the fare is automatically reduced. When it drops below \$300,000 it is automatically increased."

"The maximum fare under the Taylor Act is 4 cents, but this will not affect the issue, should it be found necessary to raise the fare to 5 cents. You see, however, that the stock holders still get only 6 per cent and the riders are sure to obtain the benefit of reduced fares as soon as the safety valve blows open again."

THREE STUDENTS ON SHIP-TRAINING TRIP

Three graduates of the free United States Government school in navigation and engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, are benefiting by the recent offer of the United Fruit Company to take graduates of the school on tropical cruises for completion of their training. They left an Atlantic port today for the tropics, it was announced by the United States Shipping Board's recruiting service today. They were John Kask holding a third mate's license, George F. Steele holding a master's license but who is making this trip as junior deck officer, and E. M. Sweeney third assistant engineer. Kask and Steele reside in Boston while Sweeney lives at Weymouth. The men will enter overseas service upon completion of their training at sea aboard the United Fruit steamer, as officers on the new American Merchant Marine.

AUTOIST GIVEN THREE MONTHS

In the second session of the Municipal Criminal Court this morning, Michael L. Flaherty of Newton, Mass., pleaded not guilty to the charge of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor. Mr. Flaherty was arrested Monday night after an altercation with the traffic officer in Park Square. Judge John Duff sentenced him to serve three months in the House of Correction, which he appealed. Sureties in the sum of \$200 were furnished for his appearance before the December sitting of the Superior Criminal Court.

REGULATION OF THE BILLBOARDS

Massachusetts Constitutional Convention Committee to Submit Plans for Approval of Voters Next Year

Some plan for the regulation of billboards, either by taxation or by local authority, is under consideration by one of the committees of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, and may be submitted to the people for approval at the State election of 1918.

Several years ago, Massachusetts sought to eliminate billboards from the land adjoining the park systems of the various cities and towns, but the Supreme Court held that such action by the Legislature was unconstitutional, and that authority for any such action must come through an amendment to the Constitution.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided, however, that billboards may be excluded from the residential districts of cities, and those who object to this form of advertising believe that an amendment to the Massachusetts Constitution will limit such advertisements to certain sections of a city or town, and to signs of small area.

The special commission appointed earlier in the year to prepare information and data for the convention has completed a survey of the billboard regulations in the United States and other countries, and finds that the general agencies of effective billboard regulations are (1) restriction of places where posters may be exhibited; (2) taxation of boards and signs according to size; (3) licensing of boards and billposters; (4) municipal monopoly of kiosks and billboards, either through a franchise, as in Berlin, or direct ownership as in Buenos Aires. The committee admits, however, that the strict constitutional limitations in the United States make it impossible to adopt all of the methods.

Many objections are urged against the billboard. On the other hand, those who favor leaving it without any regulation other than that to which all structures are subjected, hold that the billboard is a legitimate method of advertising, that such a regulation would be depriving property of value without due process of law, and also that it would be interference with personal liberty.

In deciding the billboard question, the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention will also have the benefit of the special report of a commission on taxation which investigated the subject two years ago.

COMMISSION REPORTS ON WAR PROFITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The commission appointed by the Government to inquire into the businesses and incidentally the profits of the William Davies Company, Ltd., of which Sir Joseph Flavelle is head, and Matthews-Blackwell, Ltd., the two biggest bacon and packing concerns in Canada has made its report, the principal feature of which was the statement that the former company made as high as 80 per cent profit on the money invested, "an extraordinary return upon the capital invested." The increase in the value of the business done was almost entirely attributable to export sales, chiefly to the British War Office. In the course of the report it is stated:

"In respect of its business with the British War Office, the Davies Company for a considerable period of time, enjoyed the advantage of a fixed minimum selling price, a concession granted, so far as we could learn, to no other packer."

In another portion of the report, speaking of the price of live hogs in Canada, occurs the following paragraph: "While during the whole of the period in question, the main object of each company appears to have been to do as large an amount of business as possible, and to obtain for itself the profits upon it, no effort would appear to have been made by either, at any time, to come together with a view of keeping down the price of live hogs in Canada."

It is pointed out that owing to the action taken by the Government recently, it will be impossible for packing companies to make such profits in the future. Under a recent order-in-council packers will be allowed to make by way of profit a maximum of 11 per cent. They can retain 7 per cent clear, and one-half of their earnings on the money invested between 7 and 15 per cent. Above 15 per cent all profits are taken by the Government.

BAZAAR PROFITS MAY BRING NEW LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is probable that District Attorney Swann will send to Albany a draft of a bill regulating charities and bazaars, particularly as to the amount of the fees and profits allowed to the promoters, following his investigation into why the Army and Navy Bazaar took in \$71,475.93 and had only \$750 left to buy comfort bags for soldiers and sailors. It is reported he will take this course unless he finds cause for more drastic action. The promoters of the Army and Navy Bazaar insist that no one made any money other than those who handled the advertising. In previous investigations of charitable enterprises, the district attorney has been able to induce managers to surrender sums retained for fees and other expenses.

SAN FRANCISCO TO TRY CITY PLANNING

Permanent Commission Authorized by Ordinance—Industrial Development One of Chief Aims of Promoters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—San Francisco is to have a permanent City Planning Commission, to advise the legislative body of the city and public officials, as well as private individuals, concerning the laying out of parks, streets and boulevards, the location of public buildings, the relief of congestion, the improvement of housing conditions, the establishment of building zones and in general propose a permanent plan for the development of San Francisco. An ordinance establishing the commission has passed the Board of Supervisors, and Mayor James Rolph Jr. announces that he will name the commissioners in a few days.

This commission will consist of the Mayor, city engineer, city architect, chief building inspector, the public health officer, city attorney, three members of the Board of Supervisors and four other persons to be named by the Mayor.

It is thought probable that one of the latter appointments will go to Charles H. Cheney, a local architect and secretary of the California Conference in City Planning, who is recognized as a leading expert in this field. Mr. Cheney has been active in securing the passage of the city planning ordinance. Speaking of its purpose, he said:

"The establishment of this commission is of greater importance than appears on the surface. San Francisco has grown in a very haphazard way, until it has become impossible to compete with cities across the bay or to secure the great increase of business and industry which rightfully belongs to San Francisco by reason of the energy and hard work of its pioneer citizens.

"That the time has come when careful planning for the future must be done, is recognized in the establishment of this permanent commission, with duties similar to those of the 200 or more similar commissions in other progressive cities of the United States and Canada. This will be the twenty-first city planning commission to be established in California.

"Two urgent problems are awaiting immediate action and study by the San Francisco commission. They are, first, to work out a scheme for encouraging the building of attractive small homes within reasonable distance of the industrial portions of the city, so that the industrial workers will not go across the bay to find homes and then seek work near those homes. There is a great dearth at present of \$15 to \$25 per month homes in San Francisco, as in every other industrial city of the country at the present time.

Had tenement conditions must also be alleviated, and it is expected that this problem will be firmly handled, as has been done by the Boston City Planning Commission, for instance.

"The second problem is really the foundation trouble for most of the bad housing conditions, transportation and industrial problems in the city. San Francisco has never worked out and established by ordinance its definite residential, industrial and business districts. Except in the four or five restricted residence tracts, which occupy altogether less than 5 per cent of the total area of the city, a great number of residence blocks are spoiled by the intrusion of garages, planing mills, laundries, etc. This intrusion has affected nearly every city in the country, until firm measures were taken to see that in the future, at least, each block was set aside for its best use. New York City a year ago passed a very effective zone ordinance. Los Angeles, Oakland and many other California cities have for some years had such ordinances.

"The first work of the San Francisco City Planning Commission will therefore be to study out a complete zoning ordinance, which will establish and limit the best use of buildings in each block, whether for business, residence or industrial purposes, and limit the height of all buildings hereafter to be built and the area of the lot which they may cover, in order to provide adequate light and air. The authority of the commission to do this work is greatly strengthened by the new California State Zoning Act, passed by the last Legislature, which is similar to, but more complete than the New York and New Jersey zoning acts.

"The most interesting example we have now in California of what a progressive city planning commission can do is to be seen in Fresno. The commission there has been at work just a year. It has made careful surveys of existing conditions and reported to the city council for adoption one of the most complete and carefully drawn zone ordinances yet prepared in this country. While there is nothing in this ordinance that is without precedent somewhere else, it has combined into one careful and practical act the experience of most of the other cities of the country."

PORTO RICO DRAFT QUOTA IS 12,854

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.—The full list of draft numbers, printed in the same form as those issued after the draft at Washington, have been sent by John A. Wilson, Adjutant-General for Porto Rico, to all local boards throughout the island.

The total registration of men between the ages of 21 and 31 in Porto Rico was 107,465. The actual number to be called for the first army will be 12,854, credit having been given to

thousand millions in gold and over 700 millions in silver. Since this satisfactory state of things was established, the metallic reserves have been somewhat increased. But in contemplating these circumstances attention has to be paid to the rise in price of silver, and the advisability of converting five-peseta silver pieces into bullion. It is urged that since 1898 the Spanish monetary system has been burdened with a dead weight, consisting of an excess of silver money which is not necessary for the purposes of home trade. At the present time the silver contained in the five-peseta piece is worth 4.19 pesetas, whereas in normal times it is worth intrinsically only about two pesetas. Therefore, there is an opportunity at the present moment to get out of this silver coinage, as it were, at a comparatively insignificant loss, and such an opportunity might not occur again. On the other hand, it is urged that however advantageous such a proceeding might be from the banking point of view, from that of national economy it might be far otherwise.

No matter how firm the value of the peseta may be in the international market at the present time, it is felt that there can be no assurance that this state of things will be maintained after the declaration of peace. It is an oft observed phenomenon that great supplies of silver tend to alleviate economic crises, acting as a "protective cordon" and isolating certain countries when those crises assume a worldwide character. It seems very probable, so it is stated, that such a crisis will arise on the termination of the war, and that, in consequence, this matter of demonetization should be studied with some care before the country is committed to it. Neither must it be lost sight of that to take silver from the bank at the present time in order to demonetize it will diminish the metallic guarantee of the note circulation which is a matter of such satisfaction to the country.

INVESTIGATION OF RESOURCES URGED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—With a view to developing the coal resources in Ireland, the Government has, since the war began, sanctioned the making of a short line of railway to connect the Wolfhill collieries with the Great Southern and Western Railway. The Chief Secretary also visited the Arigna coal field, but so far nothing tangible has been done to make use of mineral resources other than coal, although Ireland is known to possess some metals which are very important at the present time. In a letter to the Irish Times, an "Engineer" asks why the example of the Irish Government has not been followed. "There," he states, "the Government has put down every year a few bore-holes, to prove the minerals and give them 'hall-mark,' and then allows bona fide development to take place.

"Many years ago, when the writer went to Bombay," he continues, "all the railways, except for a few miles, from Bombay and Calcutta, where Welsh coal was used, burned nothing but wood fuel. Geologists said there was no coal or iron in India, but engineers kept urging the Government to put down bore-holes. Eventually it did so, with the result that coal, iron, salt and other things were found, and with the 'hall-mark' of Government, natural development took place. All the railways for many years have burned nothing but local coal. Furnaces were started, and cannon, rifles, rails, etc., are now made there. Geologists were proved wrong, and India has developed beyond recognition. Factories have been started everywhere. Here in Ireland it is nonsense to say there are no minerals. It is impossible that all the minerals should be placed on the other side of a little ditch of water, and none on this side. They only want proving, which can only be done by bore-holes. We do not know the wealth we possess. . . . Bore-holes require to be put down 500 or 1000 feet to be of any value. If that were done all sorts would be found that we never dreamed of."

According to the report of the Home Office for 1916, there were in Ireland 17 coal mines, employing 767 men, and 26 metalliferous mines employing 594, the output being 89,833 tons of coal, and 8,783 tons of metalliferous minerals, including iron ore, iron pyrites, rock salt, barium, bauxite, etc., and from the quarries an output of 828,017 tons, principally limestone, ligneous rocks and chalk. The fine quality of Irish limestone, granite and marble is well known to builders. Imports of coal from Great Britain for the same period were valued at £8,000,000.

The development of the under-soil or out-of-sight resources of Ireland has often been attempted, but want of sufficient capital, lack of persistence, and the small success attained, have caused discouragement. In the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries, and earlier, silver was found in fairly large quantities in counties Kilkenny and Donegal, and some beautiful examples of the silver work done in the country is still to be seen. Gold has been found in small quantities in County Wicklow.

MOTHERS MAKE FLAGS TO RAISE WAR FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PASADENA, Cal.—Making service flags to order is a means the mothers' auxiliary of the Pasadena Ambulance Corps has found to raise funds for its work. The auxiliary is made up of the mothers of the Pasadenans who formed the ambulance corps No. 1, now stationed at Allentown, and its object is to give to boys of other military organizations, stationed within reach, the same care that the members hope their own boys will receive. In the pursuit of this object, the members will visit all local houses and offer their services as flag makers.

Already a number of the blue-starred flags float over Pasadena stores, banks and other institutions as a result of the work of the mothers.

SPAIN CONFRONTS CURRENCY QUESTIONS

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—The rapidly rising gold reserves in the Banco de Espana and the state of the foreign exchange are provoking a number of questions in financial and commercial circles, to whom it is clear that existing circumstances are not wholly and exclusively advantageous to the country, and that they bring in their train numerous problems which demand settlement.

A few weeks ago the fact was established that all the notes of the bank in circulation, amounting to 2630 millions of pesetas, are guaranteed by the metal reserves, the bank's metal guarantee being nearly two

thousand millions in gold and over 700 millions in silver. Since this satisfactory state of things was established, the metallic reserves have been somewhat increased. But in contemplating these circumstances attention has to be paid to the rise in price of silver, and the advisability of converting five-peseta silver pieces into bullion. It is urged that since 1898 the Spanish monetary system has been burdened with a dead weight, consisting of an excess of silver money which is not necessary for the purposes of home trade. At the present time the silver contained in the five-peseta piece is worth 4.19 pesetas, whereas in normal times it is worth intrinsically only about two pesetas. Therefore, there is an opportunity at the present moment to get out of this silver coinage, as it were, at a comparatively insignificant loss, and such an opportunity might not occur again. On the other hand, it is urged that however advantageous such a proceeding might be from the banking point of view, from that of national economy it might be far otherwise.

No matter how firm the value of the peseta may be in the international market at the present time, it is felt that there can be no assurance that this state of things will be maintained after the declaration of peace. It is an oft observed phenomenon that great supplies of silver tend to alleviate economic crises, acting as a "protective cordon" and isolating certain countries when those crises assume a worldwide character. It seems very probable, so it is stated, that such a crisis will arise on the termination of the war, and that, in consequence, this matter of demonetization should be studied with some care before the country is committed to it. Neither must it be lost sight of that to take silver from the bank at the present time in order to demonetize it will diminish the metallic guarantee of the note circulation which is a matter of such satisfaction to the country.

HARVARD SMOKERS TO BE ELIMINATED

Harvard University classes are asked to dispense with the usual series of class "smokers" this year in a resolution adopted by the Student Council for 1917-1918, Tuesday. Each year the Harvard classes spend about \$2000 on "smokers" at which cigarettes, ginger ale, beer and pretzels are provided, but the Student Council, being of the opinion that these funds could be put to better advantage, particularly since the country is at war, has recommended that they be eliminated.

Some Harvard students express the opinion that the classes will do away with the beer and cigarettes permanently at these gatherings, and contribute their excess funds, if they are any, to some worthy enterprise. The resolution follows: "The Student Council recommends that class smokers be dispensed with during the ensuing year."

These officers were elected at the meeting: President, Franklin Eddy Parker '18 of Bay City, Mich.; vice-president, Leeds Armstrong Wheeler '18 of Allston, secretary-treasurer, Sewell Nightingale Dunton '18 of Archerville, Ohio; executive committee, the officers, ex-officio, and Halliwell Davis '18 of Brookline, Henry Vincent Fox '18 of Dedham, Richmond Roloffs '18 of Cripple Creek, Col.; Allan Lee Whitman '18 of Cambridge, George Cary Barclay '18 of New York, N. Y.; C. Canfield '19 of Roslyn, L. I. N. Y.; and Francis Parkman '19 of Boston.

GENERAL KOSCIUSKO CELEBRATION PLANS

Celebrations on Thanksgiving Day in honor of Gen. Thaddeus Kosciusko, the Polish soldier who fought with the American Army in the Revolutionary War, are being arranged by practically every Polish society in Massachusetts. In Boston exercises will be held in a church, following which those present will parade to the Public Gardens, where they will place a wreath at the statue of Gen. George Washington. Speakers will tell of the aid General Kosciusko gave to the cause of American liberty.

In the afternoon a meeting will be held at Tremont Temple, at which the speakers will include Ignace Paderewski, the Polish pianist, and Professor Stanislaw of the University of Pennsylvania. Invitations have been extended to President Wilson, Newton D. Baker, United States Secretary of War, Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commanding the department of the Northeast, and Capt. William R. Rush, Commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard. Mayor Curley has promised to speak, and Governor McCall, Lieut.-Governor Coolidge and others have been asked to address the gathering. Maj.-Gen. Butler Ames, commanding the Massachusetts State Guard, has been asked to have the Boston companies of the guard act as escort for the parade to the Public Gardens. A feature of the procession will be a division made up entirely of men of Polish descent now in the service of the United States.

AMERICANIZATION THE TOPIC

"Americanization as National Defense" is to be the general topic for discussion at a meeting of the home guard, comprised of Boston women, at the Hotel Vendome Friday afternoon. Miss Alfreda Mosher of the Young Women's Christian Association, is to speak on "The Unprotected Immigrant Girl: a Victim and a Menace," and Prof. Cesare Dussault will also speak. The afternoon class for immigrant women, recruited by the home guard, meets Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday from 1:30 to 3:30 p. m., in the basement of Christopher Columbus School on Trestle Street, near Hanover Street. An Americanization meeting is held every Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock in this school for members of the English class and the home guard.

GERMANY READY IN 1908 FOR WAR

Financial Crisis Caused Delay—Kaiser Talked Peace While Plotting—Serbia Prodded—Propaganda in Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph were ready for war in 1908 and that all plans were complete then for the effort to realize the Mittel-Europa dream, now seems certain in the light of facts recently discovered and correlated events of that year. Emperor William, it has been proved by the Willy-Nicky correspondence, had aimed at an alliance of Russia and France against Great Britain, had been chafing because of the failure of that effort, and had been enraged by the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which seemed to him to render more difficult the carrying out of his plan for world domination.

The narrative of this plot, a crime which has embroiled the whole world and threatened civilization, has been published in The Christian Science Monitor. The events of 1908, however, show that the stage was set in that year for precisely the thing that happened in 1914, and it seems quite probable that the only reason why the war did not open in that year was furnished by the financial panic which swept over the world.

Efforts were made to provoke Serbia to commit an overt act. Thousands of propagandists were at work among the peoples of the eastern frontier of Germany and Austria. The German naval program had been completed and a great fleet was ready.

Emperor William, filled with hatred of England and plotting its destruction, paid a visit to London professing affection and friendship, but not fulfilled, they returned. Mr. Hinkovik and Mr. Budisavljevic, went to Belgrade during the proceedings to obtain information. In order to observe every formality, their first visit was to the Austro-Hungarian Minister Plenipotentiary, Count Forbach, who in the course of conversation said to them: "I am convinced that there is no Serbian Irredentism in the territory of the Crown of St. Stephen."

Delighted with this declaration, the two counsel believed themselves safe under the special protection of the Magyar diplomatist. Their mission being completed, they returned to Belgrade. No sooner had he been snatched his valise. Several months later the police returned it to him with the lock forced. It had been searched for the notes made by the counsel for the defense during the inquiries in Belgrade, but in vain; Mr. Hinkovik had observed the precaution of confiding them to a friend who crossed the frontier at the same time as himself.

Thus baffled, the police were more careful in the case of the second counsel. On his arrival in Zemun, the frontier town, Mr. Budisavljevic was arrested and searched. His notes were found upon him and confiscated. After that would cause action by Austria-Hungary and bring about mobilization in Russia in defense of Serbia. Indeed, the Russian Minister of War, Soummuloff, in the pay of Berlin, was depended upon to give the order at the proper time, and did so.

So, with the purpose always uppermost of provoking Serbia, one reads now of events in Belgrade in 1908 showing the most glaring injustice and trials of Jugo-Slavs on trumped-up charges. As if these practices were not sufficient, Austria arbitrarily annexed Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1908, but still the Serbians gave no excuse at all for the action that would not committed any act that would justify war. Immediately following the annexation, the high treason trials commenced. One instance, the details of which are furnished by the Jugo-Slav Committee, is related here as showing the travesty of the hearings before the Austrian tribunals. But with the foreknowledge that the trials had for their purpose the provocation of some act that would bring on war, they appear quite interesting.

Towards the end of July, 1908, a pamphlet appeared in Budapest entitled "Finale," giving many names and details concerning a revolution-ary pan-Serbian movement among the Austro-Hungarian Jugo-Slavs; the revolutionary club, "Slovenski Jug" (the Slav South), founded in Belgrade under the patronage of King Peter and the Crown Prince themselves, was supposed to be the immediate instigator of these machinations. The pamphlet was the signal for a series of wholesale arrests. Finally 53 Serbs from Croatia were detained and accused of high treason.

The author of the pamphlet, George Nastic, was a Serb from Sarajevo, the son of a well known Austrian police spy. Before publishing his pamphlet he had spent several months in Belgrade, where, according to himself, he had obtained access to the political circles in the Serbian capital by posing as a Serbian martyr from Bosnia. As the recipient of an Austrian government scholarship, Nastic had matriculated at the University of Vienna, but he did not finish his studies. He had been prosecuted for stealing opera glasses from the Viennese theaters. Together with other youths, he had been several times sentenced in the Sarajevo police courts for seditious demonstrations, such as shouting "Long Live King Peter." "They have accomplished their design," the settlers in Poland, it was shown, were a compact, disciplined element ever ready for service. A few years previous to 1908 numerous Russian papers published accounts telling of the unmasking of a clandestine information society formed by German colonists for service in the event of war with Russia. The vast majority, however, of these colonists contented themselves with ingratiating themselves to be in a position to influence them if occasion should arise. Pamphlets for agitation purposes were distributed by these colonists and visits to Prussia were facilitated. The colonization extended to Volhynia and Lithuania, and there also the colo-

nists were active on behalf of the Fatherland. Throughout the vast territory where Russian military operations have been carried on since the beginning of the war the German efficiency machine was ready with its propaganda at least 10 years before hostilities finally began.

So, with Austria doing her best to stir Serbia to some overt act and with the eastern front ready with its propaganda, Emperor William visited England in the early fall. The purpose of the Emperor's visit was to prevent by protestations of friendship the building of a stronger fleet by Great Britain. At this time the German fleet program was complete. So, one of the first acts of the Emperor on his arrival in England was to permit the publication in the Telegraph of an astounding interview in which he complained because his intentions with respect to England were misjudged.

"You English are mad, mad, mad as March hares," he said. "Falsehood and prevarication are alien to my nature. My actions ought to speak for themselves, but you listen not to them, but to those who misrepresent and distort them. That is a personal insult which I feel and resent."

The Spectator, in commenting on this interview, said: "We hold the Kaiser has run a great risk and done an ill service to the peace of the world by allowing the interview to be published. He has set a bad precedent, and done what we freely admit he is most anxious not to do."

The Kaiser had protested his friendship for England and insisted that the great German fleet was designed only for the protection of German interests in far distant parts.

It will, of course, be remembered that this visit of the German Emperor coincided with a time of strongly conflicting currents in English politics. The Government of the day had committed itself to wide schemes of social reform. The national budget was getting heavier every year and the small-Englanders insisted on the lessening of military and especially naval expenditure in order to decrease the burden of taxation. The protestations of Emperor William were hailed by such people as indicating the fatuity and folly of such statesmen as were far-sighted enough to insist on maintaining the "two-power" standard as a naval program.

Compromises had to be made, but, thanks to the perseverance of Winston Churchill, the English fleet was not allowed to fall hopelessly behind that of Germany, which was the purpose and intention of all the peaceful protestations of the Emperor.

In July, 1908, appeared in the Independent an article by Edouard Tallchiet which, in the light of subsequent events, seems almost a prophecy. At the period he wrote the financial stringency was beginning to appear. Discussing the Kaiser, he said: "The difficulty of raising money banishes for the present the probability of a great war. . . . The imperial policy has been condemned as resting on a false foundation, namely, the desire to establish the supremacy of Germany over Europe, nay, over the whole world, and to do so, not by rendering services to humanity, but by the employment of armed force and of all the methods followed unscrupulously by the old diplomacy, but rejected by the modern spirit and now in its last agony. . . . Seeking to become stronger and stronger by his military system, the Emperor has driven other states to follow his example, and this again has compelled him to increase his forces on land and sea and expend ever-increasing millions for the purpose, throwing the public finances into disorder, necessitating loans and new imposts which have aroused the discontent of his subjects and more and more trammeled the prosperity of commerce and industry. All this might have been foreseen, and has been. No potentate can escape the consequences of his acts. Personal power will always be a source of vertigo and ruin. The desire of aggrandizement, of increasing his power, will always lead to precipices that are waiting for their prey. But there are ways for avoiding catastrophes for those who see their peril, stop in time and retrace their steps. The enemies of Germany need do nothing but look on while she proceeds on her course. Her friends are those who frankly tell her the truth and point out the path of an honorable retreat. . . . Unfortunately, whatever the Kaiser's peaceful intentions may be, they affect not striking contrast to the budget which has just been laid before the Reichstag and which demands a strong increase of military and naval expenses."

The Review of Reviews, in September, 1908, published an account of the observations of Stephen Gorski in Poland. He disclosed that up to that time something like 500,000 Prussian families had formed the vanguard of "the great German swarm pressing east." In the Baltic provinces were 300,000, and they were peopling the country even to the shores of the Vistula by a fixed plan, and each one was going out to the east from Germany with the instruction that "where once the German plow has passed, there is the German Fatherland." This vast horde of colonists, it appears, had been so schooled as to make them the pure tool in the hand of Prussia for whatever might be necessary, and Mr. Gorski recorded, "They have accomplished their design." The settlers in Poland, it was shown, were a compact, disciplined element ever ready for service. A few years previous to 1908 numerous Russian papers published accounts telling of the unmasking of a clandestine information society formed by German colonists for service in the event of war with Russia. The vast majority, however, of these colonists contented themselves with ingratiating themselves to be in a position to influence them if occasion should arise. Pamphlets for agitation purposes were distributed by these colonists and visits to Prussia were facilitated. The colonization extended to Volhynia and Lithuania, and there also the colo-

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STEAMSHIPS ENGAGE IN MEXICAN TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The Gulf Mail Steamship Company of this city has made a contract with the Mexican Government, by which it becomes the official carrier for the southern Republic. Three steamships will be placed on the route between San Francisco and ports on the Gulf of California, and northward along the Mexican west coast as far as Salina Cruz, the western terminus of the Tehuantepec Railway. The contract provides for lower rates and a considerable increase in transportation facilities.

The contract goes into effect on Nov. 26. The Gulf Coast Company has already purchased the steamship Astoria, now running to Coos Bay, and expects to add two others to its fleet.

"It is evident," said Vice-President R. H. K. Smith of the Gulf Coast Mail. "That Mexico is anxious to extend its trade with California and near-by states. The new contract will add considerably to the commerce of this port, and may foreshadow still bigger things to come. We shall maintain an office in Mexico City, and representatives of all the chief Mexican ports. The latter will have orders to clear company vessels at any hour of the day or night, in order to maintain our schedules."

By electric transmission, power from water wheels is now carried 150 to 200 miles, profitably. The development cost, it was stated before the congressional committee, varies from \$60 to \$200 a horse power in installed capacity. In the last three years, of course, the cost of construction work has increased greatly. The estimate of \$60 to \$200 a horse power included electrical transmission costs as well as everything at the power site, John H. Finney, an electrical engineer, said at the hearing that the development of 30,000,000 horse power from the streams of the United States "would require an expenditure of \$9,000,000,000 to \$10,000,000,000 and take about 10 years to complete, and would render a service that would be capable of serving a population double the present population."

WATER POWER AS COAL SAVER URGED

Utilization of Immense Possibilities of Country Seems Likely to Be Pressed by National and State Governments

Because of the great demand for coal, and inability of the mines and railroads to supply enough of the fuel for the needs of the United States, a revival of interest in water-power development seems impending. President Wilson, it is reported from Washington, will recommend to Congress in his second war message a plan for utilization of the immense water power over which the nation has control. The government experts estimate that enough of this power could be put into use within a year to replace between 20 and 25 per cent of all the coal used now for power purposes. For the western states, especially, a change in the conservation policy whereby water power on national reserves would become available would be highly beneficial, and the whole country would profit from such an addition to its mechanical assets in time of war. There is hardly any part of the nation where electric power, developed from dynamos at water-power stations, could not be profitably used. It is said, for the most modern means of transmission make it profitable to use such power within 300 miles of where it is generated.

Water power could entirely replace the power derived from coal burned in furnaces, for all industrial purposes in the United States, and then there would be a large surplus possible of development from the streams, according to experts who testified before the House Committee on the Public Lands in the water-power conservative hearing three years ago, in Washington. There is now about 30,000,000 horse power developed in the United States, it is estimated, from coal. According to one witness before the committee, Henry J. Pierce of Seattle, Wash., it is possible to develop in this country 65,000,000 primary horse power from streams, and with storage reservoirs. Mr. Pierce said, the total could be increased to 200,000,000 horse power. Only about 6,000,000 horse power has been developed so far.

In the last year or two water-power development has been greatly retarded by the high cost of materials and labor in all construction work. James J. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator, told a meeting of persons having large interests in the fuel question, recently, in Boston that this cost had become so high that the power companies were reluctant to do any more work at present in New England. The New England states have an abundance of undeveloped water power, and in time, it is said by engineers, these states will find it profitable to stop burning coal and rely wholly upon water power.

Electric heating has made comparatively less progress. It is possible to heat factories and homes, as well as street cars and other places supplied with power currents, in this way, but such heating is said by electrical engineers not yet to be economical as compared with heating by coal. As regards power, the great advantage of coal is that it does not require so expensive a plant. A plant for the development of power from coal burned in a furnace can be installed at one-fourth to one-fifth the cost of a water-power plant with its necessary transmission equipment, according to witnesses before the congressional committee. There is, however, much less deterioration of plant to be allowed for in the water-power plant.

It is in the western part of the United States that the national interests in water power are greatest. The Forestry Service has estimated that about 12,000,000-horse power can be developed on the national forest lands, on a basis of low-water conditions. On the power sites of all the public domain, it is estimated, the installation of water wheels providing an aggregate of 18,000,000 horse power can reasonably be made, and this can be increased to 29,000,000 horse power if all the storage facilities are utilized. In addition, there is a very large amount of power outside the public domain.

National interests are involved, however, in almost all streams of consequence for the development of water power. It is held at Washington that federal interests are concerned in any navigable stream, and a navigable stream is, by court decisions, any stream which Congress has declared navigable. In river and harbor bill appropriations navigability has been held to exist in any stream down which logs can be floated. Even a natural waterfall, such as Niagara, is considered navigable, if by canal and lock construction the falls may be passed. States, however, have jealously guarded their presumed rights in water power. Maine has a statute forbidding the sale of power from the water within the State, outside the State. This statute, however, some lawyers say, needs but a test carried far enough to be declared unconstitutional.

By electric transmission, power from water wheels is now carried 150 to 200 miles, profitably. The development cost, it was stated before the congressional committee, varies from \$60 to \$200 a horse power in installed capacity. In the last three years, of course, the cost of construction work has increased greatly. The estimate of \$60 to \$200 a horse power included electrical transmission costs as well as everything at the power site, John H. Finney, an electrical engineer, said at the hearing that the development of 30,000,000 horse power from the streams of the United States "would require an expenditure of \$9,000,000,000 to \$10,000,000,000 and take about 10 years to complete, and would render a service that would be capable of serving a population double the present population."

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Thames, or the Gentle River of History, Speaks

"I'm no such mighty river as the Mississippi. My ambitions are simpler far," began the River Thames, speaking in a gentle, low, rippling voice—the voice it uses far up in the Cotswold Hills of England, where it has its rise as a tiny brook, busily gurgling and twisting this way and that over the stones in its deep bed. "I know little of great forests, of smoky black factories which seem all chimneys and choking soot; I'm not well acquainted with giant bluffs or enormous wharves, where hundreds upon hundreds of barrels and bales are awaiting shipment. These may be all well enough for your big Mississippi, mighty river of a vast country; he's used to all the grandeur of nature and of men's toils and wonders. As for me, I'm a modest, peaceful river, for the most part. Of course, down by London and its Pool—which, naturally, is really mine—they keep my banks very busy. As I shall explain to you later, there I find warehouses and crates of merchandise ready to be loaded upon big ships; coal barges trail lazily and unbecomingly over my surface; in the city, excursion steamers chug up and down what to me is an objectionably officious manner. But, between these hills here and the great city, I enjoy peace and leisure, sunshine, low banks waving with long, green reeds; even the locks do not seriously interfere with my pleasure, nor with that of the happy young people whose punts crowd against each other, their gowns and parasols painting my prettiest green stretches with brilliant spots of color. No one hurries in the lock and, for my own part, I rather enjoy the way my waters come swishing and pouring in when the big gates are opened. I am essentially a river of long, low, green banks, of rich meadows and roundly wooded little hills; of reeds and water fowl and lilies; of tiny river houses perched close upon my shore and of stately, historic mansions, set back and away from me, beyond wide, smooth lawns. Historic! Now I've given you my great secret; for it's in history that my glory lies. I'm unsurpassed by any river in the world as to the history which crowds my banks. There's so much that, now and then, I forget some of it myself; and I have to lie low and slip along quietly until the proud banks whisper their stories again into my ears. Oh, yes, it's for history that the old Thames is most famous.

"I'm centuries old, you must know, and yet I am ever young. No man can say how long I've been winding my way—sometimes straight along, sometimes making elaborate turns and twists—through these pleasant meadows and between wooded hills. It may be thousands of years that I've been flowing along; but no man knows, and I'm sure I've forgotten myself. Long, long ago, I was much larger than I am now, and I followed a course through a great plain, which men now call the North Sea, and went along to join my waters with those of the Rhine and the Elbe, before we all emptied our waters into the Norwegian Sea. But that's long since altered; now, as you know, I confine myself to old England, and for at least 2000 years I've been flowing along practically the same course that I take today. Since that distant time, I've seen many different men on my banks; the clever Romans, who built walls not far away; the warlike Danes, who burned and pillaged the fair countryside; the Normans, who partitioned out the land and erected great gray Norman keeps in which to live. I've watched them all, until I feel as if I'd had a great many children who came and then made way for others. They tell me it was a poet who said that the brook 'went on forever.' Well, so does the river, too. These people along my banks today are perhaps the oddest of all; they are so intent about their little affairs, so busy laughing in the punts or at lawn parties or at games of tennis, so busy with their warehouses and coal barges, their wharves, and their heavy barrels. I know they are heavy, for occasionally some man lets one fall down into the water, never thinking that perhaps a river has feelings and doesn't like it very well. But there, I don't mean to complain. Why not come along with me, on my way to the sea? If you will, I can show you many things."

So the little stream, which sometimes talked in a very grown-up way, bestrided itself; it rippled more briskly over its stones and was soon on its way, frisking down the hillside and soon leaving behind the lovely Cotswold Hills, the Fosse way, or ancient Roman road, and the once Roman town of Cirencester, full of quaint, gabled gray stone houses with their gay inclosed gardens. The river came to level stretches; it passed old-time villages, with groups of thatched roofs, red roses clambering up cottage walls; it made its way through weirs—fishing weirs or mill weirs—which, picturesque things though they were, only made the river's path more difficult.

"They say that King Alfred once traveled down by me from Oxford to London," observed the river, whimsically. "I can't say that I remember it myself; but, it's very long ago. He would have had a hard trip of it, though, for the weirs were here

in those days and they were great obstructions to river traffic. But, of course, the people did need them for fishing. Now we are coming to the Vale of the White Horse. That recalls

King Alfred, too, for he is supposed to have cut out the great white horse from the side of the green hill. I can't say whether it is true; I've never even seen the horse, for it's beyond my range of vision. I never vulgarly rise up on my tip-toes to see anything, no matter how interesting. It would be beneath my dignity. But I do carry along on my surface, year after year, sacks of wheat, on their voyage from the Vale of the White Horse down to London. Another valuable thing I once did was to float down to London, from Radcot Bridge, hard by us, the stone which was used for the building of St. Paul's church in London. No one need say that I have only been for show and pleasure purposes; I have done much hard and useful work in my time. Here we go through our first lock; isn't the swishing jolly? And don't I enjoy just lying back at my ease and watching those men work so hard at damming me up for a few moments? I always break away from them soon enough, as you shall see. Aren't those parasols pretty? I do like seeing pretty ladies in punts, with all their gay clothes. They quite set off my dull complexion, for I'm seldom a very bright blue, you know; my tastes were never for strong colors, for long at a time. We've just passed Kilmescott, which William Morris and Rossetti loved, and then there's the Cunner, the home of poor Amy Robsart. Do you notice how shallow I am here?" the river broke in suddenly. "There are many reeds hereabouts, and the birds love them dearly. I often see sedge-warblers and reed-warblers, water-hens, coots and grebes. Kingfishers fly about over my head, and swallows and sand-martins skim swiftly along the surface of my waters. Sandpipers and herons and snipe—oh, I know them all well; and, likewise, water-rats and otters and plenty of fish. I can hardly be lonely, you see. I am fond of the birds, the fish and the water creatures, but best of all I like the graceful, purple fritillaries. And oh! the scent of the strawberries, as I pass by Wytham.

"But we must hurry along," continued the river, speaking in slippery syllables as it glistened swiftly on. "We'll pass straight by many famous places, with not even so much as a pause by the way. Now we are nearing Oxford, one of the most historic spots on my whole course. There have been colleges here ever since the Twelfth Century; at the end of the Thirteenth Century, several of these very same colleges and halls were in existence. The city of Oxford is much older than the university, too, having owned its charter since the time when Charlemagne was King. If you look up, you will see many towers and steeples rising upon rows of houses, vine-covered, and between them pleasant, green lawns, walks and gardens. A fine old town is Oxford, full of memories of hundreds of celebrated men who have studied at the various colleges. I can't know very much about the place, except from hearsay; naturally, I've never seen the 'High' or any of the 'quads.' But I know this pretty stretch here by Christ Church Meadow. But, come, we'll leave Oxford behind us, and get on down stream. Sometimes I separate counties and sometimes not; I preferred not to make things too easy for men. What is the use, say I, of setting up dividing lines and saying this part belongs to one person or county, that part to another? The country remains just the same whoever owns it. Here are some of the college barges moored along my banks. Of course, every college at Oxford has its eight-oared boat; some of them have two. Ah! it's a fine sight, indeed, toward the end of May in each year, the 'eights' race. Such a stirring up of my waters, such bumps of one punt against another, such crowds shouting and singing and picnicking and generally making merry. I enjoy it all with the best of them, yet I do have a little sigh of relief when it's all over once more and I can go on my peaceful way, unmolested. Do you want to know what it is like? Read 'Tom Brown at Oxford.' Here's Magdalen Bridge at last. Aren't the cool, gray-green willows pretty?"

And so on and on flowed the river, sometimes swift and narrow, sometimes broad and sedgy—through Ilfley Lock, past ancient Radley Wood, along by Newham and Abingdon, and, finally, Dorchester and Wallingford. At length, Whitechurch was reached, that superlatively charming English village, topped by steeply ascending hills among which is perched a lovely country estate. Hardwick Hall. Then there's Pangbourne and bustling Reading and Shiplake, before Henley is reached. At Henley, just as it

slipped alongside the green lawn of the Red Lion Hotel, the river once more began to speak:

"Henley is also famous for races," it said. "No sooner do I imagine myself free of the Oxford races, than I run again into those at Henley. These are society affairs, too, quite as gay with pretty girls and men in white flannels, flower-decked houseboats, songs and picnics. They leave me scarcely an inch of surface in which

roof of St. George's Chapel, and to the left the sharply pointed roof of the Curfew Tower. By and by, we shall flow beneath the famous terrace from which one has a fine view of the whole valley, with Eton School near at hand; I've often thought I should enjoy that view, but of course I shall never see it. Windsor is full of associations with kings and queens and with court-ladies in crimson velvet, with poor, unhappy knights imprisoned in dark towers, with warriors in armor, with royal children who romped on the terrace; but Eton, of which you see the pointed roof of the chapel over the tree tops, carries memories of boys who have done great and worthy deeds for England, who have kicked their little heels against the old oak forms, carved their initials in the wainscoting, and, perhaps, reluctantly learned lessons which have

made it possible for them to do brave deeds to make England proud of them." The river was silent for a time; then it broke out again, just as some low-lying meadows were reached, a tiny island with a gray stone house on it being dotted down in the midst of the river.

"Look far ahead!" cried the river, excitedly, as it rounded a little curve and faced a long, straight stretch. "Do you see those towers in the distance, high up above my banks? That's royal Windsor, and this view of it is one of the finest on my whole course. As we get nearer, you will see it better—this residence of England's kings. There's the Round Tower; there's the

teresa and Chelsea, beloved of Carlyle, of Whistler, and of other artists and writers without number. This was once Vauxhall, the popular pleasure

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Without pitching tent, sleeping on the ground, rolled in our blankets, our canopy the heavens glittering with myriads of stars overhead. The days were long and we spent most of our time from two o'clock in the morning until eleven at night where the bear love to roam. They were just coming out of hibernation and had not yet started to feed. During my brief experience, I observed from the tracks in the snow that the bear do not eat anything for the first two or three days, then gradually descend toward the snow-line and begin to nip the new grass. With the glasses, we could see several trails of Old Ephraim where he came over the very highest peaks of the snow-capped range, quartering down and again returning to the higher altitudes, where he evidently spent his time at this season of the year. On one occasion, we pitched camp about dusk, ten o'clock, and having gathered a good supply of last year's ferns for bedding, rolled ourselves up in our blankets.

A good hot breakfast . . . and in about an hour we were starting for the trails in the snow of the summit. Up we went, steadily and slowly, at an angle of 45 degrees, until we reached the snow-line when we struck the bear trail where he first had descended the mountain. A part of the time he had come down on his tail, judging from the slides we found occasionally. He had circled around quite a distance and ascended again without even nipping a blade of grass, although in the snow-slides the grass was beginning to grow. Taking the trail, we started after him up the mountain, but a more difficult task one could not well imagine. Part of the time the wet snow was up to our waists and all the time over boot-tops. Up and up we went on the trail, until we reached the drift show of the side summit, where we were obliged to crawl on hands and knees in order to get over. Then our task was easy for some time, and we found many old trails on the top. We were satisfied that the bears were not yet feeding.

I saw the oddest little fellow. This morning, on the walk. He followed me wherever I went. And yet he wouldn't talk. Still he was not so very large. Nor yet so very tall; He played a while at marbles. And then he played at ball; He went with me to bring the wood And again to fetch the eggs. Some of the time he ran so fast you scarce could see his legs. He seemed to have just lots of fun. A-tagging me around. But will you think that, after dark, That boy could not be found.

Climbing to the nest, I found it was built of sticks. Some of the margins of the nest were as large as one's wrist, those nearer the center were smaller, while the nest proper was lined with grass. The nest over all had a diameter of about six feet. In it were three little eaglets. . . . We passed about two weeks in this location in the most ideal weather,

"A famous spot, this," announced the river, with obvious pride in its possession of such a notable place. "You remember June 15, 1215? You remember Runnymede? It is well that you do. One of the greatest scenes in history was witnessed here, when the barons presented Magna Charta to King John to be signed. They say that within that gray house is the stone on which the King rested his roll of parchment, the charter of freedom. I don't know as to that, but I myself saw the barons marshaled in those meadows, line upon line of them, their helmets catching and reflecting the sunlight. It was a great day for me—one of the proudest I've ever known. Here's Egham and Staines and Shepperton and Sunbury. In a moment, we shall come to Bushey Park and Hampton Court, with its softly mellowed red brick turrets and walls. Here you have another royal residence, full, 'aloid, of memories of the proud Wolsey who lived there in great pomp. Close by my banks here, is the old tennis court, where Henry VIII loved to have his game; there's the famous maze and the giant grape vine, the gorgeous state apartments, the great hall and the chapel to see—and how much more I can hardly say, never having seen them myself.

"Now we are approaching London itself; these are the suburbs—Richmond and Brentford, Hamersmith and Fulham and Putney; here's Bat-

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park in the Nineteenth Century. Now, look ahead, and you will see buildings familiar, to you as well as to me; for all the world knows Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament. Now we come to so many famous places that I cannot find time to name them all over to you; besides, the tugs that pull the barges, the excursion steamers, the trains that go puffing across the bridges make too much noise for you to hear me well. I'm always rather short of breath when passing through London, and I attract so much notice that often I draw down a fog over my face so that I may for a little time go unnoticed. There are people leaning over the wall and looking down into my depths; what they see, I cannot imagine, unless it is the sunset reflected in my waters, but they seem very fond of me, and of course I'm glad of that. Over on your left is Southwark, where stood Shakespeare's Globe Theater; we've just passed the Temple Gardens which once stretched to my banks; there's the dome of St. Paul's, there's Blackfriars, London Bridge, which once was laden with closely-packed, tipsy, gabled houses; here's the Tower, a place thronged with more unhappy memories than any in London. That great tall thing men call Tower Bridge, and here we are in the Pool. Pardon me if I do not speak until we leave this stretch behind; I assure you it is all I can do to bear its nearness at all. What can men want with merchandise and trade? Ugh!" And the river shuddered and hurried as fast as it might between the warehouses, beneath the barges and great ships, shrieking tugs and clanking machinery. All along here are lines of docks and wharves, and here the river is under the Port of London Authority. The tide allows big ships to come up into the Pool; it is, surely, a place that any peace-loving river would abhor, although it is a lovely wide stretch, glittering in movement and light. The Thames found its tongue again when, about 18 miles below London Bridge, the Arsenal was reached.

"Conditions are somewhat better here," it said in relieved tones. "This part of the river, and a little further back where Greenwich Observatory stands, somewhat smooth my troubled

feelings. But, still, I do not enjoy the rest of my trip to the sea, as I do the part above London. A river is so much happier at places where men have left it to its own concerns. Do you not agree? Will you come with me on the little part of my journey which is left, before I empty myself into the sea? It's not much farther that I go. But I could hardly blame you if you turned and fled back to Suburbia, or to Pangbourne, or to Abingdon, there to rest among the reeds and rushes along my banks. It's where I long to be. I'm sure you will agree with me that that's where I am happiest, even though my historic interest centers in and about London. You'll not forget that I'm the historic river of the nations, will you?"

The first and easiest part of the road was constructed by Russian labor. But, when the men were needed at the front, they were relieved by Austrian prisoners who were as ignorant of railway engineering as were the guards placed over them. With the aid of torches, they worked in the Arctic night, . . . accomplishing what was worse than useless. After their first failure, they were given better supervision and managed to build what passed for a rock-ballasted roadbed. It was poorly laid and failed to hold up when the spring thaw came. Chinese coolies were then imported and the work done properly. The railroad extends through Petrozavodsk, on Lake Onega, to Ekaterina, on the Murman Coast and is known, popularly, as the Murman Railway.

another machine which pulled and combed me, for all the world the way Miss Marjorie's mamma does with her hair. I came out of that machine in long strands, about an inch wide, and they said I had been "carded." Next, they put me into the "spinner" which did wonderful things with me. It pulled me out into long, long strands, twisting me at the same time. Then they arranged me in large hanks and said I was ready for the market.

I did not know what that meant, but I soon found out. I was brought to a big city and, after awhile, found myself with a great stack of wool in a department store. This wool was of the most beautiful colors you can imagine. When I saw the pale pinks and yellows and greens, I wished with all my heart I had been dyed like them. My olive brown or drab, as they called it, seemed uglier than ever. One day, however, little Miss Marjorie came to our counter. I loved her at once. I heard her ask for olive drab wool for a soldier's sweater and, when she bought me, I knew something pleasant was in store for me. I was right. She took me home and wound me into a large ball. It took her some time to learn how to manage her needles and me at the same time, but she grew to be quick at it. She used to tell me, as she knitted, that she loved me every stitch, because I was going to brother Ned who was a soldier. I kept wondering what a soldier was. One day I found out.

Mr. Ned came home on furlough. He had on a uniform, just exactly the same color I am. Little Miss Marjorie compared us to see. Then I was glad to be olive drab, I can tell you. I heard much talk of the United States, and the Allies, and war, and liberty, and democracy, and I learned that Mr. Ned had gone to fight for all those fine things. I certainly was proud the day Miss Marjorie hugged Mr. Ned, gave him her O. D. sweater (O. D. being her abbreviation for Olive Drab), and I was put on next to the suit which says U. S. A. on the collar. As I said, I feel it is my duty to keep on hugging Mr. Ned, and I am doing it to the best of my ability, down here in Camp Liberty.

Then my adventures began. I was carried away to a big building and put into a large kettle, with soap and water, and kept there until all the dirt that was in me was washed away. I looked beautifully white when they took me out, but they didn't want me white, it appeared, for I was put into another kettle and, when I came out of that, I was a queer olive brown color which, at the time, I thought rather homely. They told me that I was "dyed in the wool." That meant that I was so well dyed that I would never lose my color. So, you see, when you hear people say that a man is a "dyed-in-the-wool American," they mean that he will never change his feelings about his country. When I came out of the dye, I was much matted and snarled, so I was put into a machine which pulled me this way and that until all the snarls came out. They called it a "teaser," which is a rather good name, I think. After that, I was put into

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feelings. But, still, I do not enjoy the rest of my trip to the sea, as I do the part above London. A river is so much happier at places where men have left it to its own concerns. Do you not agree? Will you come with me on the little part of my journey which is left, before I empty myself into the sea? It's not much farther that I go. But I could hardly blame you if you turned and fled back to Suburbia, or to Pangbourne, or to Abingdon, there to rest among the reeds and rushes along my banks. It's where I long to be. I'm sure you will agree with me that that's where I am happiest, even though my historic interest centers in and about London. You'll not forget that I'm the historic river of the nations, will you?"

The Murman Railway

According to recent advices, the Russians, after several disheartening and costly failures, have finally succeeded in establishing a three-track railway between Petrograd and Kola Bay, the ice-free Arctic port that gives ready access to the Atlantic. About two years ago, it was announced that the line was practically ready for operation, says Popular Mechanics. Because of incompetent supervision, however, much of the track had to be reconstructed several times. The ties had been laid on the frozen tundra which, with the coming of spring, turned into a vast morass. One construction train, it is understood, got through to Kola Bay. But, before it started back, warm weather caused miles upon miles of the track to sink into endless fields of mud and water.

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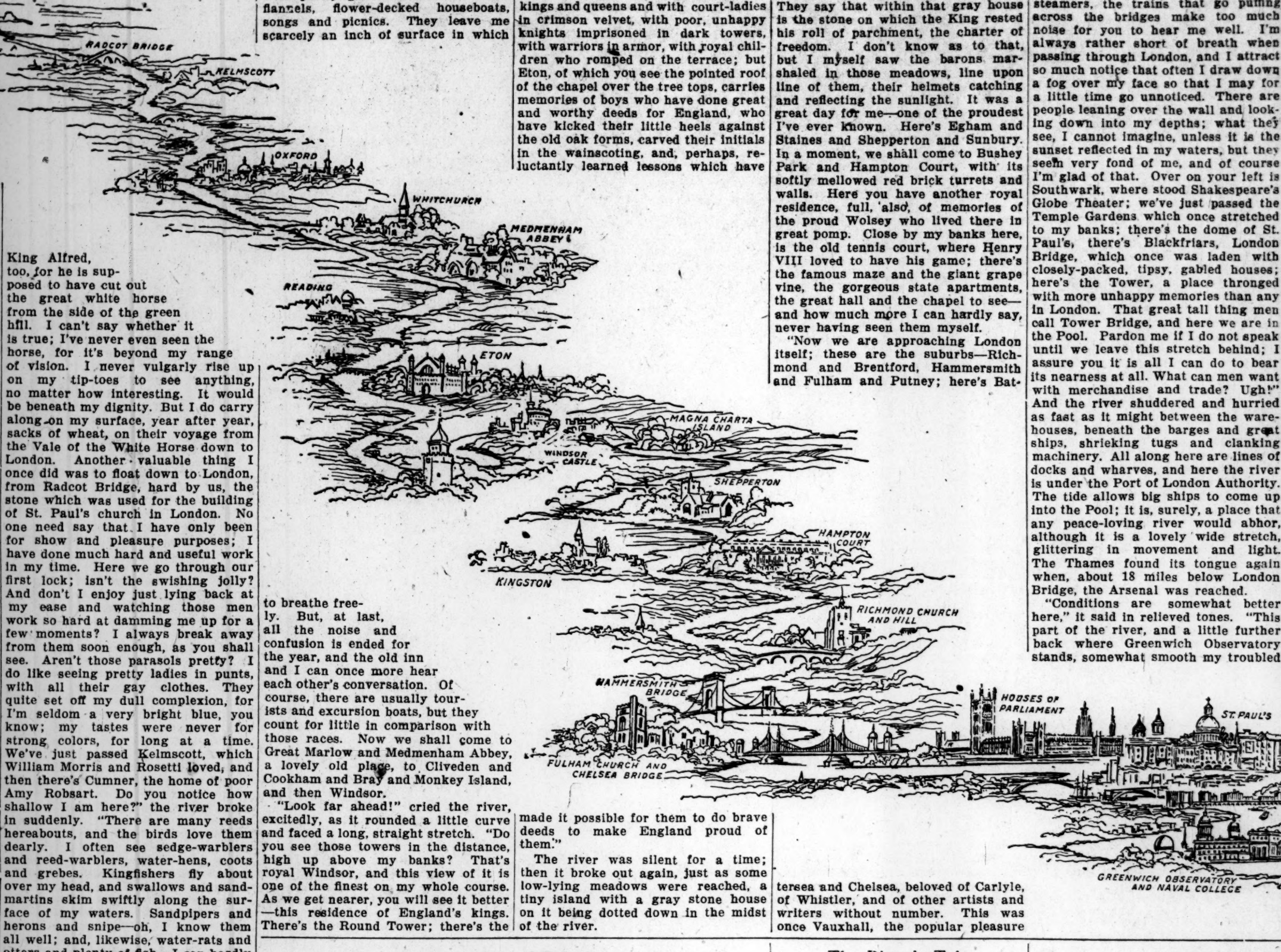
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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

F. W. HIRST ON
COST OF THE WARFormer Editor of British Journal
Talks on Probable Economic
Consequences of Conflict

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEWCASTLE, England.—Mr. F. W. Hirst, formerly editor of the *Economist*, recently delivered a lecture on the "Real Cost and Probable Economic Consequences of the War" at a meeting held in the Tyne Theatre under the auspices of the Tyne Sunday Lecture Society.

Mr. Hirst drew a distinction between what he designated the "real cost" of the war and its financial or "budget cost" and made an interesting estimate of the share that Newcastle would have to bear in sustaining the financial burden of a largely augmented national debt. What the war expenditure figures portended, he prefaced, was still concealed by curtains woven out of war loans and embroidered with high wages, huge profits, fine words, and all the paraphernalia of fictitious prosperity, and the speaker predicted a greater social and economic revolution than had been witnessed in Great Britain since the Norman Conquest. Here Mr. Hirst warned his hearers that the paralyzing influence of government officials in Whitehall upon the industries of the country could not continue after the war and expressed his disapproval of the theory that by unduly taxing the rich the state of the poor would be made better.

Emphasizing the importance of the economic side of the war, the speaker said that what neither Christian feeling nor military force could effect might be brought about by economic pressure. With regard to the financial state of Great Britain, he continued, we are the only belligerent power in Europe which has substantially increased its revenue from taxes. Consequently our war debt will be less than our war expenditure. Again the method of paying for the war by printing paper money has only been adopted in Great Britain to a small extent. Enumerating the methods of paying for war: out of income by taxation; by loans on which posterity pays the interest; by issues of paper money; or by forced labor or conscription, Mr. Hirst said every student of finance was puzzled to understand how, after three years of war, the British were able to spend £8,000,000 a day, the Germans £6,000,000 and the French £4,000,000 or £5,000,000. He thought it was a case of "vanishing assets"—the gradual consumption of stocks accumulated before the war.

Coming to the "budget cost" of the war, the speaker estimated the war costs of various countries, including demobilization expenditure and restoration of currencies, as follows:

Great Britain and Colonies	£6,000,000,000
Germany	6,000,000,000
Russia	5,500,000,000
France	5,000,000,000
Austria-Hungary	2,500,000,000
United States	2,500,000,000
Italy	1,500,000,000
Total	£29,000,000,000

assuming that the war ended this winter.

The speaker finally quoted a government official to the effect that after the war every worker will have to put in about a quarter of the working day in helping to wipe off the cost of the war.

Applying the huge figures above quoted to the town of Newcastle, the speaker estimated that, on the basis of a population of 270,000, the inhabitants of Newcastle would have to pay as their share of the national debt a sum of £24,100,000, as compared with their £2,700,000 of productive municipal debt. This would be set off by the fact that coal and ships—the two staples of Tyne-side—were necessities of human life. Even then he did not consider post-war trade would be equal to pre-war trade owing to the depreciation in the purchasing power of France, Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands.

In conclusion Mr. Hirst discussed the topic of Alsace-Lorraine from the point of view of political economy. We know now, he said, from Germany's foreign secretary and from our own Premier and former Premier that the chief obstacle to peace, now that Russia has resigned its imperialism, is the possession of Alsace-Lorraine. It is a piece of territory smaller than Yorkshire, with only 2,000,000 people in it. The French and the Germans have been fighting about its possession for centuries. Now, I believe that if all the houses and lands and mines in Alsace-Lorraine were put up to auction they would not fetch anything like our own expenditure for one single month. If we were fighting merely for honor and glory such considerations as these would no doubt be irrelevant and even impertinent. But as we are fighting for Alsace-Lorraine, it is, I hope, not at all irrelevant or impertinent to examine what we are fighting for, in a practical and businesslike fashion. If all the other objects of the war except this are attainable, it ought not to be beyond the wit of man to devise some reasonable compromise on this issue, short of continuing the war until, perhaps, £30,000,000,000 of hard won capital and savings have been converted into irrevocable debt.

EXTENSION OF CADET
CORPS MOVEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—A cinematograph film consisting of scenes in a cadet camp was recently shown at a meeting of the Central Association of Volunteer Regiments held at the Y. M. C. A. headquarters. Mr. Percy Harris, M. P., the hon. secretary, explained that the Army Council had sanctioned a scheme drawn up by the association for promoting and assisting the formation of cadet corps to be associated with territorial volunteer regiments,

and that the film was a part of their propaganda. The administration of the corps was in the hands of the War Office, acting through territorial county associations.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell expressed his deep interest in the cadet movement. They had, he said, 1,700,000 boys at the cross-roads of good and evil, and they were largely deprived of the control and advice of fathers and elder brothers. The Boy Scout organization dealt with a quarter of a million, while the Boys' Brigade, Church Lads' Brigade, and the Junior branch of the Y. M. C. A. did excellent work in the same direction, but only the fringe of the difficulty had been dealt with. He asked whether the main object of the cadet movement, which he warmly welcomed, was the recruiting of boys for the defensive force of the country, or whether it was the educating of them for a higher line of citizenship. He would like the two combined, good citizenship being the higher aim. He had noticed that the cooking was done by men, but said that it was better that the boys should do everything for themselves. The pictures, he believed, would help to induce boys to join cadet corps and to become good soldiers, and what was more important, good citizens.

Col. W. Simpson, secretary to the Middlesex Association, advocated compulsory training for boys, without which he did not think the cadet movement would be successful.

Mr. Aitken, chairman of the Juvenile Organizations Committee of the Home Office, said that anyone who knew the needs of the time must heartily welcome such a movement. Mr. Harde of the Board of Education, proposed that every opportunity should be obtained of showing the film in schools.

Lord Crew spoke of the immediate need for the consideration of the cadet question, saying that there had been a tendency in some quarters to wish to postpone it until it was possible to see the state of national defense and national service after the war. He believed that this would be a great mistake. General Baden-Powell had explained the need at the present time of guidance for boys, and although it might be only a temporary arrangement, the movement should be encouraged. He deprecated the tendency in some quarters in the various boys' corps to confine membership to sons of well-to-do tradesmen and others of an equivalent position. He added that he had always believed that it would be necessary to make some form of cadet training part of the compulsory education of the country, and he hoped that in time it would be brought about. General Baden-Powell's name would go down to history linked with such names as those of the great Lord Shaftesbury, Peabody, General Booth and one or two others who would be remembered as founders and originators of great human movements. He had seen that what was called the "public school spirit" did not necessarily depend on the public school, though it was most highly developed there, but could be extended to British boys as a whole.

FRENCH REFORM
IN COURTS MARTIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—A modification in the composition of the naval courts martial was the subject of discussion and legislation at a recent sitting of the Chamber of Deputies. The principal reform was the introduction of two sailors into the composition of naval courts martial. The reporter on the bill, M. Meunier, stated that according to the code of 1858 two men of the same rank as the accused had always to be included among his judges; but up to the present time there had always been an exception to this rule in the case of men who did not hold the rank of officer. The present bill aimed at removing this disability and making the 1858 code applicable to the members of the crews as well as to officers. Admiral Bienaimé proposed that instead of two sailors one sailor and one petty officer should be included in the composition of the court.

M. Chaumet, Minister of Marine, opposed the bill, on the ground that a favorable minority would be too easily obtained in a council of seven by the introduction of two sailors who, he appeared to think, would always vote in favor of their comrades. In spite of the opposition encountered, the reporter's recommendations were adopted with the stipulation that the sailors sitting on the court martial should be chosen from ports other than that in which they would be called upon to deliver judgment. It has also to be remembered that while permanent courts martial have seven judges, including two sailors, those held on board ship will as before be composed only of five judges, one of whom will be a seaman.

Following on the naval courts martial, the chamber considered the reform of military courts. M. Pierre Masse, Undersecretary of State for War, asked that the bill might be handed over to the commission on civil legislation and to the army commission, since it touched on a matter of vital importance to the discipline of the army. The speech was well received, but the chamber had evidently made up its mind immediately to confer on the army the same advantageous treatment accorded the sailors, and the proposal to remit the bill to the commissions was lost by 260 votes against 224. The bill, the most important clause of which provides for the inclusion of two privates on courts martial when the accused does not hold the rank of officer, was then adopted.

INDIANA COAL INVESTIGATION
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—A federal investigator is expected at Terre Haute to conduct an inquiry in regard to the retail end of the coal situation in the Terre Haute field, in response to a request made of Evans Woollen, federal Fuel Administrator for Indiana, by S. H. McClary, county administrator, says the Indianapolis News.

DR. J. H. JOWETT
ON PROHIBITIONTells of Strong Feeling in Canada
on Liquor Situation in
Great Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Dr. J. H. Jowett, minister of Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, in a letter from Canada addressed to Westminster Chapel, London, of which he is to become the minister next spring, speaks of Canada's loyalty and devotion to Great Britain and the Empire, and goes on to point out the vital need of grasping fearlessly with the drink question the most serious.

I have spent a large part of the summer in Canada, Dr. Jowett writes. I have traveled almost from Atlantic to Pacific, from New Brunswick on the east to British Columbia in the west. I have been in large towns and small villages. I have seen her settled and famous cities, like Montreal and Toronto, and her newer but equally wonderful towns like Winnipeg, and her even still more modern centers like Calgary, which in 10 years has increased her population from 2000 to 70,000. I have crossed the great prairies. I have seen the almost boundless fields of wheat, and oats and barley, which are even now being reaped, and which are to enter into the resources of the allied forces of righteousness and freedom against the barbarities of militarism and the stupor of unenlightened bondage.

But, above all, I have met with the Canadian people, and have felt the passion of their love for the motherland, and their loyalty and devotion to the broader interests of the Empire. The whole world is looking on with admiration at the splendid heroism of the Canadian troops on the battlefields of Europe; but it is back here, in the homes of this new world, not only in great metropolises, but in scattered villages of the prairies, and in towns which have sprung up almost in a night—it is here that one finds the quenchless enthusiasm, and the indomitable purpose and resolution which are the secrets of her soldiers' glorious valor.

I feel I must add one other word about Canadian sentiment and conviction, the letter continues. I find a deep and widespread resentment that, while prohibition reigns in almost every Province in the Dominion, and her young men have such moral defenses as a clean statute-book can afford, they cross the seas into conditions in which the most deadly perils abound, and where temptations to drink are almost constantly offered as tokens of comradeship and conviviality, as well as the indispensable necessity of endurance and strength. The Canadian youths are falling before the temptation, and there is bitterness in Canada. There is nothing that Britain could do, even at this late hour, which would give such satisfaction in Canada, and which would tend to raise her regard still higher in the United States, as a firm, stern, and fearless grappling with the tyranny of intoxicating drink.

I do not think the English people realize the vastness of the preparations which America is making to fill her place as a member of the allied fellowship. One has to be among it all the time to feel how immense is the strength which is gathering for the conflict. America's illimitable resources are to be laid upon the altar. She is led by a President who is absolutely competent for the task. Who can read his magnificent reply to the overtures from the Vatican without feeling that here is a man who is afflicted with no dimness of vision, whose will is like an iron pillar, and who will have no parleying with any compromises which will leave the old tyranny upon the throne? President Wilson is now trusted by the whole country, and his word is the mind of the American people. I trust my countrymen understand all this, and that we shall find aside some of our customary reserve and let this great Commonwealth know accurately how deeply we appreciate her immeasurable support. It will be not the least of the noble issues of this titanic struggle—perhaps it may be the very greatest—if the old cold aloofness between Britain and America be forever destroyed, and that, while entering into no formal alliance, there may be a rich and vital fraternity which shall make for the blessing of the whole world.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS
FOR WOMEN'S CAUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Councillor Bruce Lindsay presided at a women's suffrage demonstration recently held at the Mound, Edinburgh, which was organized by the Women's Freedom League, the Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association and the Scottish Churches' League for Women's Suffrage.

They might, he said, congratulate themselves on the immediate prospect of the fruition of their hopes. Those of them who had been in sympathy with women's suffrage had pleaded for years in the face of all kinds of opposition—indifference, ridicule, and open offense. He thought that at the present time they were all agreed and their enemies had been converted. If women were not fighting with the rifle and the sword they had not been far behind the fighting line. The women of the nation, whether as nurses or as munition workers, or as workers in other spheres of national service, had held up the hands of the men who were fighting and cheered them, and they must be congratulated upon the early prospects of their enrollment as citizens of the Empire.

Miss A. B. Jack of the Women's Freedom League, proposed a resolution expressing great satisfaction that the Government and the House of Commons, in considering the question of electoral reform, were dealing with

the long-delayed inclusion of the women of the nation in the electorate, and calling upon the Government to place the Representation of the People Bill on the statute book before the close of 1917.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. James Fraser Cunningham of the Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association, who said that the bill should reach the House of Lords within the next few weeks. As a lifelong Conservative he earnestly appealed to the distinguished leader of that assembly, Lord Carson, to place no further obstacle in the path of that great measure of reform. Hitherto Lord Carson had proved one of their ablest opponents, but he hoped that, like Mr. Asquith, he would bow to the inevitable march of progress. The resolution was supported by Mr. J. Rutherford Hill of the Scottish Churches' Suffrage League and was carried.

WASHINGTON TO GET
THREE CONVENTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—During the early part of December, just after Congress assembles, the temperance people and the suffragists are planning to hold national conventions here. The national convention of the Prohibitionists opens Dec. 10, and a thousand delegates from all the states are expected. They want Congress to stop the manufacture of beer and light wines.

A national convention of the W. O. T. U. will be held a little earlier. This convention, while interested in the prohibition movement, wants Congress to submit to the state legislatures the proposed prohibition amendment to the Constitution.

The suffragists will meet Dec. 11. They hope to have Congress submit to the state legislatures the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

POLITICS AT MUNICH UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MUNICH, Germany (via Amsterdam).—Politics appear to be figuring largely just now in academic circles in Munich.

Not only are efforts being made, in response to pressure by the great industrialists, to see that Professor Brentano's successor is not a man likely to continue the campaign of that doughty free-trader, but it is now announced that Professor Foerster has been prevented at the last moment from delivering the series of pedagogic and philosophical lectures he had planned for the autumn, and that the question as to whether he is to be permitted to remain on the teaching staff is to be considered. Dr. Foerster's offense, it will be recalled, was his outspoken criticism, some time ago, of the effect of the Bismarck régime on German political life, and of the theory that might be right. He was solemnly repudiated at the time by the philosophical faculty of Munich University, and has since spent much of his time in Switzerland. An effort is evidently being made to prevent him from resuming his campaign.

APPOINTMENT IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Sir Boverton Redwood, Bart., Director of Petroleum Research, who has been adviser on petroleum to the various departments of the Government for many years, has been appointed, by Mr. Walter Long, director of technical investigations in the recently created petroleum executive, with a view to his dealing with technical questions of the highest importance, including the coordination of the work of petroleum production and that of petroleum research. In order to devote himself to his new duties Sir Boverton Redwood will cease to act as Director of Petroleum Research.

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SWITZERLAND'S
NATIONAL IDEALSProf. Paul Seippel Insists Upon
Need for Defense of Country's
Intellectual Freedom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERNE, Switzerland.—Several Swiss papers have reproduced an address read by Prof. Paul Seippel at a recent meeting of Swiss university professors insisting upon the need for a defense of Switzerland's intellectual freedom.

It was not, the professor explained, that he had any desire to advocate a system of intellectual protection, for in the intellectual, as well as in the economic, realm Switzerland was not in a position to be self-sufficing; but it was essential that while drinking, in the main, at German wells on the one hand and at French on the other, she should guard against intellectual absorption by either.

We must, therefore, said Professor Seippel, constantly exert ourselves to combat such doctrines as conflict with our national ideal; above all, those doctrines summed up in the phrase "might before right," and all those which do not recognize the absolute inviolability of international treaties. They are at variance with the fundamental idea which Switzerland represents in the world. Is it not strange that historical or philosophical theories that justify every misuse of force by the strong, and that fail to recognize the right of small peoples to determine their own fate, have gained some foothold in a country such as ours, where they are a denial of our right to existence? It is the duty of Swiss professors to combat such a standpoint, and to inculcate in our youth a higher ideal, that of justice between nations. Even if wrong and brutality triumph, we must not bow to blind force. And if there should be but one people left in the world that had preserved its reverence for right, that people must be the Swiss people.

To proclaim our reverence for right is our duty today with regard to Belgium. Morally we are one with the Belgian nation. The cause it is defending at such great sacrifice is our cause. We must all hope, we must all desire, that the wrong done it will be made good, and that it will again come into possession of its independence and of its sovereign rights. If we were tacitly to assume that it will be annexed, or even placed in a position of dependence, either politically or economically, we should deserve the same fate ourselves later. There are certain precedents, the establishment of which cannot be permitted. To leave in the lurch the cause of right on so serious a point would be for Switzerland not only a moral defect, but tantamount to suicide.

Secondly, continued Professor Seippel, we must combat with all our strength theories that are inimical to democracy. We should have everything to fear from a "holy alliance" that threatened to stifle the justifiable hopes of peoples for more freedom and justice. Should that point of view triumph in the world, Switzerland would be regarded, as she was after 1815, as a very bad example for the European nations. There has been much talk lately of the rule of "monarchical solidarity." The rule to which we must hold is the solidarity of peoples. If the peoples were in a position to enforce their will, there would be no more wars like the present. . . . May this terrible war, that has ranged against one another peoples who have learnt to comprehend each other and to work together on common tasks, result, at least, in

the moral downfall of the absolutist form of government. As for us, instead of thinking only of self-seeking neutrality, let us pull ourselves together, let us become conscious again of the mission that once was ours; let us be the defenders in the world of the cause of right and of international law. . . . Freedom can be preserved only by a constant effort of the will, only if a man feels within him something greater than himself, and for which he is ever ready to sacrifice himself if need be. If we adopt the teachings of Realpolitik, if we regard the State as a commercial enterprise, the returns from which must balance favorably enough to assure each shareholder the greatest possible degree of well-being, then it will be all over with our freedom, as well as with our national independence, for from that standpoint a small State such as ours, which does not make big profits, has no right to existence.

Our national existence is rooted in ideal. Each of us must be ready to sacrifice his degree of well-being for the nobler possessions. In order to be free to live we must, if necessary, be able to live sparsely. It is on these lines that we must conduct our educational system. Our universities must not be mere diploma factories. They must inspire our youth with an ideal, and they must inculcate the duty of serving it. Greater tasks may fall to our lot later. For the present the only thing we can do is to preserve, as far as possible, our intellectual balance, to give our reason and our critical sense precedence over our instinctive passions, and thus to prepare ourselves for the role that we shall have to play among the nations when the time comes for Europe to be restored.

SPAIN AND URUGUAY

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—As mentioned in a cable to The Christian Science Monitor, a disagreeable impression has been produced on public opinion by the news from the Minister of Uruguay in Spain by wireless from Nauen that the announcement that Uruguay had severed diplomatic relations with Germany was received in the Reichstag with general laughter. It is said that it cannot be forgotten that Spain is united to the Latin republic of South America by intellectual and moral ties. The German disdain of the attitude adopted by Uruguay at the very moment of the escape of the German submarine from Cadiz is severely resented in Spain, and all the Germanophiles in the country recognize that that is the fact. The newspaper, *El Liberal*, in a leading article, says: "The arrogance of that laugh is only equalled by its stupidity. Uruguay is a new country which, by the strength of its spirit, belongs to the history of tomorrow. So the Germans have not yet taken account of the situation they have created. It is by such ignorance that men and people fall." The German element is disposed to be very silent regarding the escaped submarine and not to indulge in any of their usual boasts. Germanophile newspapers are silent on the subject.

LAWYERS HELP GOVERNMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A daily average of 200 New York lawyers are volunteering to aid the Government in carrying into effect the new selective draft regulations, which will call for the classification of every man of draft age in New York City who is not now in the active service of the United States, according to statement made by Daniel F. Blumenthal of the Judges and Lawyers War Committee of the Bar Association.

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ROADS ORDERED TO
SUPPLY COAL CARSPriority Board Chairman Takes
Step to Help Solve Shortage
Problems in Middle West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—What is regarded as the most drastic step yet taken by the Government toward the solution of the coal shortage problem in the western states has been announced in a communication received by W. W. Armstrong, State Fuel Administrator, from Judge Robert S. Lovett, chairman of the Priority Board, in which he issued a definite order directing the railroads in this vicinity to supply sufficient cars for the transportation of fuel from Utah and Wyoming coal fields.

No provision is made in the communication, which was issued in the name of the President, for an alternative compliance by the railroads—they are simply ordered to supply the necessary cars.

Judge Lovett's message to the State Fuel Administrator reads as follows: "First—The railroad companies named in subdivision 3 below, serving the coal mines in the Utah and Wyoming coal fields, shall, until further orders, supply daily to the mines in the Utah and Wyoming coal fields all, or so many, of the empty box and single deck stock cars, moving west or northwest over their lines, as may be required to transport coal ready for shipment west or northwest, according to the direction in which cars are being moved.

"Second—That the railroad companies in subdivision 3 below shall so transport or deliver all cars of every kind loaded with commercial coal and destined to points west and northwest of point of shipment that they shall have preference and priority in shipment after transporting (a) railroad fuel supply, (b) livestock and perishable freight, including sugar beets, (c) government shipments, and (d) commodities to and from smelting plants sufficient to keep same in operation.

"Third—The railroad companies to which this order applies are the Denver & Rio Grande, Los Angeles & Salt Lake, Utah Railroad Company, Union Pacific, Salt Lake Route and Western Pacific."

LAWYERS HELP GOVERNMENT

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NEW YORK, N. Y.—A daily average of 200 New York lawyers are volunteering to aid the Government in carrying into effect the new selective draft regulations, which will call for the classification of every man of draft age in New York City who is not now in the active service of the United States, according to statement made by Daniel F. Blumenthal of the Judges and Lawyers War Committee of the Bar Association.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

SIX COLLEGES ARE
IN CROSS-COUNTRY

Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association Championship Race Draws Smaller Number of Contestants Than Usual

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Where former annual races for the cross-country championship of the Intercollegiate Conference of A. A. attracted the entries of from 12 to 20 colleges, this year only six have entered teams. The drop in the list is due directly to war conditions, which have cut the list of eligible athletes for numerous middle western universities to the limit. In other years, a team entry of 20 men from one college was not unusual. This year the biggest squad is 14 men. Two colleges, Ohio State and Iowa State, have listed that many eligible men, as each is figured to have the possibility of a winning team, and wishes to start every man who has any chance to finish well up in the race. In all, 66 runners are entered.

The race will be run over a newly plotted five-mile course in Washington Park, Chicago, Saturday afternoon. The course is the home cross-country course of the University of Chicago. The new course, which lies over the small hills and terraced banks of the Chicago park, then winds around the public bridge paths and playing fields for the last three miles of the route, was laid out this autumn by Thomas Eck, new coach of the Maroon harriers, and formerly a well-known trainer of bicycle riders and other professional athletes.

The teams which entered for the 1917 race with Avery Brundage, secretary of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association, are Purdue, which won the event in 1916; Chicago, Wisconsin, Iowa State College, Ohio State and Minnesota. Chicago's men have been assiduous in their practice for the big race, but the Maroon team is now composed of only five runners (although seven have been entered), and this will detract from any advantage gained by greater familiarity with the course. In case any of the Chicago runners fail to finish, the race will be automatically lost for that squad, as each team must count the places of at least five men.

The Iowa State team contains two runners of well-known merit, A. M. Husted and A. E. Hawthorn. While these two men are rated as the fastest on the squad from the Iowa State College, that college has an entry list of 14 contestants for the big race and a half dozen of them are closely matched in their time performances. Ames, accordingly, is generally considered among the possibilities for the team championship, as it could easily win the title if five of its men finished bunched up after making pace for each other the whole of the distance, even without winning a first, or a second or third place. Ames has trained to follow these running tactics in an effort to win the race. Ames is not included in the actual membership of the Western Conference, but received an invitation for the "Big Ten" race from the conference officials just as all the other important colleges of the Middle West are accustomed to do, year after year. Ames is the only college on the list of six entered which is not of the conference membership.

Ohio State ties Iowa State in the point of numbers, but is not regarded as having so consistent a squad of runners. Ohio possesses one star in R. L. Roach, and has a promising list of young runners, most of them sophomores, out of which may come a possible winner.

Purdue's team includes a nucleus of veteran runners from the 1916 championship team. L. D. Atkins '18, its captain, is well known as a two-miler in conference track meets, and other stars of the Purdue team, including H. S. Copeland '19, C. H. Newman '19 and P. E. Reed '20 may be able to nose out the other colleges by crossing the tape early in the field of finishers. Wisconsin has entered a team of 12 runners. The Badgers are of unknown strength, but recently completely outraced the best talent of the University of Minnesota in their annual dual race. Wisconsin finished its five men before any Gophers crossed the line. Its captain is D. Golden, who has made a good showing in distance races in the Middle West in recent years. Another star is B. Meyers.

The entries for the race closed last week, so there is no possibility for an addition to the list of six colleges in the race. The entries:

University of Chicago—R. E. Angier, V. M. Ames, L. L. Fisher, G. C. Lewis, Capt. G. L. Otis, H. H. McCosh, S. R. Shambaugh.

Iowa State College—C. P. Cromer, C. P. Fritzsche, Capt. A. E. Hawthorn, A. M. Husted, W. E. Jones, E. E. Reed, A. B. Schenck, Philip Shive, D. C. Stone, H. W. Farmer, F. G. Hanson, J. D. C. Allen, F. L. Gallun, E. E. Underwood.

University of Minnesota—W. A. Benitt, N. A. Faus, J. E. Lyden, H. L. Nelson, G. J. Panuska, H. O. Putnam, O. T. Skellett, M. F. Stevens, E. W. Swanson, C. H. Steinhafer, F. E. Smyser, E. D. Vace.

Purdue University—L. D. Atkins, R. E. Bray, H. S. Copeland, M. B. Kraft, J. A. Little, L. D. Miller, E. G. Miller, C. H. Newman, P. E. Reed, E. R. Tam.

University of Wisconsin—Capt. D. Golden, W. L. Dayton, B. Elsom, F. O'Donnell, E. Morse, C. Nash, R. Ramsey, O. Ueck, B. Meyers, N. Boardman, A. Taylor, R. Edwards.

SCOUTS TO HUSK CORN

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Five troops of Boy Scouts have offered to help the farmers near Salina husk corn, says a correspondent of the Star.

B. B. JOHNSON IS
FOR EXEMPTIONS

American League Baseball President Believes 288 Players Should Be Freed From Call

CHICAGO, Ill.—Not a minor baseball league in the country will be able to start the season of 1918, in the opinion of B. B. Johnson, president of the American League. He said today that the loss of players through military service, and lack of patronage, through thrift and interest in military affairs, will render it impossible for any but the major leagues to survive next year and major leagues themselves won't survive unless they receive government support.

Mr. Johnson will ask the War Department to grant exemption from military service to 18 men on each of the 16 major league clubs, in order that baseball may continue during the war.

Mr. Johnson said that while almost 90 per cent of the major league players are eligible to the draft so far as age is concerned, a majority of them will come under class 5 in the new classification. So a request that 18 men on each club be exempted will not be asking much of the War Department, he thinks.

"I'm not going to ask any favors of the Government—get me right on this," declared Mr. Johnson. "My suggestion that 18 men on each of the major league clubs be exempted from military service is merely that—a suggestion. The Government has let it be known that it wants baseball to continue. My suggestion only represents what I believe the only condition under which it can continue."

"Exemption of a certain number of men on each club would equalize the effects of the draft. One American Club has lost nine men through the draft; another six. They are practically out of the race as a result."

"Exemption of 18 men would still leave six men from each club for military service in the American League and four in the National."

The club owners will meet here on Dec. 12 to consider a schedule and adopt a war policy. The American League president stated positively that the league would play a 140-game schedule next season, instead of 154 games as has been the rule for years. The season probably will open about May 1—three weeks later than usual.

General Crowder Is Opposed
FOR N. Y. TONIGHT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That B. B. Johnson's proposition for exemption of big league baseball players, "should be the beginning of his end" was the official sentiment expressed at the provost marshal-general's office today. Mr. Johnson's idea was extremely unpopular with General Crowder's closest advisers and was rejected as "the worst kind of precedent."

Members of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology cross-country team which is to compete in the annual championship run of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America over the six-mile course at Van Cortlandt (N. Y.) Park Saturday, will leave Boston this evening for New York.

Since their victory in the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association championship last Saturday, prospects of finishing well up in the big race are considered very bright. Coach F. M. Kanaly states that from the showing made by the other teams, Cornell looks like a probable winner, and that Tech should have a fine fight with Pennsylvania for second place honors.

The runners who will make the trip to New York with Coach Kanaly and Manager C. H. Talbot are: Capt. H. A. Herzog, G. F. Halface, G. C. McCarten, H. R. Dorris, A. G. Owens, R. Rimbeck, and A. G. DeCubria.

NORTH GATE MEETS
COCHATO TONIGHT

Much interest is being taken in the bowling match between the North Gate and Cochato clubs this evening in the Newton Ten Pin League, as should either one of these clubs get a three-straight point victory, it will give it a tie with Arlington B. C. for second place in the championship standing.

Commercial Club increased its hold on first place by winning two of the three points in its match with Maugus Club Wednesday evening while Arlington Boat Club was dropping two out of three to the Boston Athletic Association and Hunnewell was winning two out of three from Newton. The summary:

	1	2	3	Totals
Commercial Club	894	885	866	2645
Maugus Club	854	879	901	2634
Boston A. A.	1007	891	887	2785
Arlington B. C.	949	870	884	2703
Hunnewell Club	901	876	846	2623
Newton Club	865	852	891	2608

WOMEN TO OPERATE
TELEGRAPH LINES

DULUTH, Minn.—Women will operate the telegraph wires of the railroads to a large extent if the war continues another year, according to C. F. Prescott, chief telegraph dispatcher of the Minnesota division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, according to a Winona dispatch to the Herald. Male operators have answered the nation's war call in such numbers in Southern Minnesota and Wisconsin that many women have taken their places.

NEBRASKA WINS
THE CHAMPIONSHIP

Football Team Gets Clear Title to the 1917 Missouri Valley Conference Gridiron Honors by Defeating Kansas 13 to 3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBIA, Mo.—University of Nebraska has the best football team in the Missouri Valley Conference. It won a clear title to the 1917 conference championship last Saturday by defeating the University of Kansas team, 13 to 3. There is only one other conference game, that between the University of Kansas and the University of Missouri, Thanksgiving Day. The result of this game can in no way affect the title, for even if Missouri should win from Kansas, a thing that seems quite improbable, Missouri would have no claim. It has been defeated both by the Kansas State Agricultural College and the Iowa State Agricultural College, both of whom lost to Kansas.

This season's championship team probably is the strongest that has played in the Missouri valley for some years. Nebraska started the season by defeating Wesleyan University by the unusual score of 100 to 0. The University of Iowa, a member of the western conference, was the next victim, falling before the Nebraska team by a score of 42 to 0. Notre Dame was beaten by a 7-to-0 score, and then came the only defeat of the season thus far for the Nebraskans at the hands of the University of Michigan. Michigan triumphed by a 20-to-0 score. Nebraska had only two games with teams representing Missouri valley colleges; but one of these was with the Kansas team, which had proved stronger than any others in the valley. The other was with the University of Missouri team, which was overwhelmed by a 52-to-0 score. Nebraska has one big game still to play. It will meet the Syracuse University team in Lincoln Thanksgiving Day. In this coming battle between a western and eastern team, the Nebraska team is the favorite in the West, at least.

Despite the number of veteran players, their weight was then the superior brand of football they have been playing since the beginning of the season, the Nebraskans had no easy time in wrestling the Valley championship from Kansas. The Kansas team started the season by playing mediocre football, but after its defeat at the hands of the University of Illinois early in October began to develop. This development was slow; but it was pointed toward the game with Nebraska last Saturday for no annual clash in the conference discloses a greater degree of rivalry than does the Nebraska-Kansas contest. Each team was playing at its best when the game was staged and the spectators saw a clean, well-played struggle which decided the championship.

At the end of the first half it looked as though the unexpected would happen—that Kansas would win. With an excellent defense that the Nebraskans were unable to solve, the Kansas kept their opponents from scoring, or even advancing the ball with any consistency. In fact, on the offensive the Kansas team neared the goal line close enough to score a place kick. It was not until some time after the third quarter had started that the tide changed. A big smashing drive was then begun by the Nebraskans and this drive resulted in two touchdowns and the championship. The Kansas line, up to that time stalwart, crumbled before the rushes of the opposing backs and the hopes of the Kansas team faded. It was a forward pass that won the championship for Nebraska, some say. Paul Dobson, for Nebraska, dropped back and threw the ball for the first successful gain of the game by that method. It netted 2 yards. That started the forward march of the Nebraska team and the scoring, changing the current of the contest completely. The statistics of the game show that the score represents well the comparative strength of the two teams. Nebraska made 11 first downs and carried the ball a total of 259 yards, while Kansas made only five first downs and rushed the ball 124 yards.

While Nebraska was winning the championship the University of Missouri team was defeating the Washington University team in St. Louis. The score was 19 to 3. Missouri went into the game with six of its regular players on the sidelines and with the lightest team that the college has had to represent in its recent years. While the Washington team has improved steadily during the latter part of the season it is still a weak and inexperienced eleven, and the victory of Missouri was expected.

The only remaining game between conference teams is that between Kansas and Missouri on Thanksgiving Day. A victory for Kansas is conceded in advance by the followers of football in the Missouri Valley, and the scores of the season would indicate that such would easily be the result. First, there is little hope for the light Missouri team against the heavier Kansas eleven, and the score of 52 to 0 that Nebraska made against Missouri, as compared to the 13-to-3 victory against Nebraska, should prove that the Kansas team is a superior one. The two teams have been meeting on Thanksgiving Day for years, but despite past performances each season the game is generally one of the most closely contested of any in the Valley. The unexpected quite often results, but this year it would seem that Missouri can do little more than try to hold the score down. In

the many years that the teams have been meeting, the Kansans have a half a dozen more victories to their credit than the Missourians.

Neither Iowa State Agricultural College nor Drake University played last Saturday. The game scheduled between Iowa State Agricultural College and the Iowa State Teachers' College was canceled. Drake had no game scheduled.

CORNELL HOLDS
SECRET WORKOUT

Reports Out That Many New Plays Will Be Used Against Penn Team Thanksgiving Day

ITHACA, N. Y.—Unusual precautions to guard from public view the new plays that Cornell is to use against Pennsylvania on Thanksgiving Day were taken by the Cornell football coaches Wednesday. Not only did they give the team a secret signal drill in the baseball cage, but as soon as the squad came out on Schoellkopf Field the gates were closed and only persons connected with the team were admitted to the practice.

Reports were in circulation that most of the plays Cornell has used this year, including a number that have been Dr. Sharpe's favorites ever since he came to Cornell, had been discarded and that a new system in which speed and strategy replaces straight football, is being taught to the players. A good deal of time was spent again in working up a defense against the Pennsylvania system, and the forward pass is going to figure prominently in the Cornell scheme.

Encouraging developments as to the condition of the squad were forthcoming. Two more men who have been out of the lineup for some time, Ackerknecht, left tackle, and Reuther, center, were in uniform, thereby bringing the football squad up to its maximum strength. Spiegelberg, right end, was about the field, and Carey was in the game for a short time.

Reports of a shift in the team proved unfounded, the only changes being at right end where Eisenbrandt continues to replace Spiegelberg, and at left tackle, where Harris and Wippenberg are being used because of Ackerknecht's absence. Coach Sharpe is not quite certain as to his backfield selections, but the only possible change there is that Carey may alternate with Cross at left halfback.

LAST PRACTICE
FOR BROWN SQUAD

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Coach E. N. Robinson will give the Brown varsity football squad its last hard practice of the week here this afternoon in preparation for the game with Dartmouth at Boston Saturday. It will be in secret.

Much attention is being given to Brown's offense and it should be formidable against Dartmouth on Saturday. The massed attacks are greatly improved over those shown against the Camp Devens engineers and against Colby. The backs now show a plunging and hole picking ability which had been lacking.

Brown students, unless connected with the team, were not permitted on the field Wednesday. In a long scrimmage the varsity outclassed the second in every department. The first touchdown came in the first few minutes of play on a series of forward passes, followed by straight line plunges. Another score was made as a result of a fumble captured on the second's 25-yard line and a third touchdown concluded the varsity scoring.

WESLEYAN GIVES
BASKETBALL DATES

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—The schedule for the Wesleyan University basketball team as announced Wednesday follows:

Dec. 15, Connecticut Agricultural College at Middletown; 19, Connecticut Agricultural College at Storrs.
Jan. 12, New Hampshire State at Middletown; 17, Colgate at Middletown; 19, Amherst at Middletown.
Feb. 8, Stevens at Hoboken; 9, open; 14, Dartmouth at 15, R. F. I. at Troy; 15, Union at Schenectady; 22, Williams at Middletown; 23, Amherst at Amherst.
March 2, Williams at Williamstown; 9, Union at Middletown.

HARD WORKOUT
GIVEN RUTGERS

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Coach G. F. Sanford devoted most of the practice Wednesday afternoon to strengthening the Rutgers defense to withstand the rushes of Barrett and other stars of Captain Black's Naval Reserve team, which Rutgers will meet in Brooklyn on Saturday.

Nash was again on hand to help in the work, and a long scrimmage was held, the scrubs having the ball most of the time. Coach Sanford kept the men at work until after dark, spending considerable time on Neuschaefer and Francke, the guards.

WESLEYAN ELECTS V. H. BOWER

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—V. H. Bower of Milwaukee, Wis., has been elected captain of the varsity swimming team at Wesleyan University. He was a member of the varsity relay team last year and competed in the distances. He is a senior and a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity.

COL. RUPPERT OPPOSES PLAN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Col. J. J. Rupert today added a protest against the plan proposed by B. B. Johnson for asking the Government to grant special exemptions to ball players.

ATHLETIC NOTES

E. G. Shore, pitcher of the Boston American League baseball club, is reported as planning to enter the Harvard Radio School the first of next year and try for an ensign's commission.

J. J. Evers, the former Boston National League Baseball Club captain and second baseman, is reported as planning to establish an independent club in his home town of Troy, N. Y., next summer.

Reports from Providence yesterday state that Brown is developing a very powerful offense for the Dartmouth game. The Brunonians will have to be good at attack as Dartmouth's strongest feature this fall appears to be a very good defensive line.

Walter Maranville, shortstop for the Boston National League Baseball Club, has reported to Coach L. H. Leary of the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard football eleven and will try out for the position of quarterback. If he is as good at football as he is at baseball, he will surely make the team in some position.

It is hardly expected that government officials will grant any general exemption for major league baseball players on account of their playing ability. If, through the draft, some of the teams become stronger than others, it will probably be up to the club owners to balance the clubs themselves by trading players for the duration of the war.

The Camp Upton football team is being coached by former stars brought up under three different systems of coaching. Frank Glick, the former Princeton star, is head coach, and he is assisted by Crawford Blagden, the former Harvard star tackle who has assisted P. D. Houghton in coaching recent Crimson elevens, and Douglas Bomselster, the former Yale end.

TENER OPPOSES
EXEMPTION PLEA

National Baseball League President Will Not Ask Government to Excuse Players

NEW YORK, N. Y.—B. B. Johnson stands alone with his surprising statement that he will ask the Government to exempt 18 baseball players on each major league club in the country. The National League will ask no such special favor. President J. K. Tener today said that he would not "go one inch toward Washington to ask President Wilson or the Secretary of War for special favors for baseball."

"I think it most unpatriotic to suggest that baseball should even appear to shirk its duty at this time when so many parents are giving their sons and when other business interests are giving their best men to the service of our armed forces and are making other sacrifices for the benefit of our country," Mr. Tener declared.

Governor Tener stated immediately after the United States entered the war that baseball would do its full share. Today he was more emphatic than ever in stating that such a plan as the American League head proposed would not be approved by the National League.

"It seems to me nothing could be further from the purpose of baseball," he said. "We cannot ask the Government to grant us the slightest favor. Baseball is a trifling thing compared to the gaining of liberty for the nations of the world. I cannot state too strongly that the National League has no sympathy with any selfish plan of discrimination in favor of its business or its players. It will not ask special exemption for any of its ball players."

"The National League will continue to help the Government in every way possible."

PRINCETON FIRST
YEAR MEN ELIGIBLE

PRINCETON, N. J.—The announcement that Keck, Opie and Jacobs will be eligible for the Yale freshman game at New Haven next Saturday was officially made through the board of eligibility here Wednesday afternoon. Although the addition of these men to the Princeton freshman lineup will considerably increase the strength of the eleven, their presence will by no means counter-balance the loss of Sweet, Chapman, Hawke and Scheerer.

Scheerer has been the best line plunger of the squad all through the season, and Sweet, besides being the only kicker of ability on the squad, was the best of the freshmen in an open field. Coach Fred Dawson has been working the squad hard this week. Jacobs and Hopkins will probably fill the vacant places in the backfield. Davis, right end, appears to be Dawson's best man as a kicker, but his lack of experience should prove a great handicap in the Yale game.

ENGLISH HIGH DEFEATED

Contrary to all expectations, the Boston High School of Commerce defeated Boston English High School at Braves Field Wednesday afternoon by the score of 13 to 6. The game puts the city of Boston championship in some doubt. Had English won the game, there would have been little doubt as to the title. Now it rests on the game between English and Boston Latin on Thanksgiving Day. If English wins the game, Commerce will be undisputed champions, but if Latin wins there will be some doubt as to the championship, as Commerce and Latin refuse to play each other.

NEW BASKETBALL
LEAGUE AT YALE

Classes Are to Have Fives Which Will Play for Cup, Starting This Afternoon

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Interest in basketball at Yale University is expected to be greater this winter than ever before, following the announcement that an interclass league has been formed. Play will begin this afternoon. There will be six teams, as 1918S. and 1919S. have been combined. Games will be played Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, between 3 and 4 o'clock, arranged so as not to interfere with the university team practice.

All men are eligible for this league except "BYB" men, who will start practice immediately after Thanksgiving. A list of the class captains is printed below, and all men in the university who are interested in basketball are expected to report to their respective captains.

The league offers a good opportunity for men to make the varsity team and will aid in developing men for the varsity squad. A cup will be awarded to the winning team. A list of the class captains and the schedule for the games is as follows:

1918S. Shedd, captain; 1919—J. A. Archbald Jr., captain; 1920—DeForest Von Slyck, captain; 1921—F. Goodell, captain; 1918S.—Alvan Macaulay Jr., captain; 1919S.—J. F. Pryor, captain; 1920S.—D. Walker, captain. The schedule follows:

Nov. 22—1920 vs. 1920S.; 1918-19S vs. 1921. 27—1918 vs. 1921; 1918-19S vs. 1920S. Dec. 1—1918 vs. 1920; 1919 vs. 1921. 4—1919 vs. 1918-19S.; 1920 vs. 1921. 6—1918 vs. 1919; 1918-19S. vs. 1920. 8—1918 vs. 1920S.; 1919 vs. 1920. 11—1918 vs. 1918-19S.; 1921 vs. 1920S. 13—1919 vs. 1920S.

HARVARD LETTER
MEN IN SERVICE

Only Six of 73 Athletes Entitled to Wear the "H" Returned to the University This Fall

That Harvard University athletic letter men are doing their full share in war service is amply shown by statistics recently compiled. Of the 73 athletes entitled to wear the "H" enrolled in the university last year, only six returned this fall, all of them entering graduate departments except W. B. Snow Jr. '18, for a time captain of the varsity informal football team. Snow has since entered the school for ensigns established at the university, so that there are now no letter men in the undergraduate body.

Last year at this time there were 54 men in the university entitled to wear the "H." No letters were awarded in baseball, crew or track. In football, however, 14 new "H"s were given out, while five hockey players were rewarded for the first time.

At present, track and crew are the best represented sports in the university, each having two "H" men in the graduate schools, while baseball has one.

The five "H" men in the university are: Crew, H. L. F. Kreger 3L, C. C. Lund 2M; baseball, J. T. Beal Coc; track, L. G. Richards 3M and J. C. Rock 4M.

DARTMOUTH HAS
SIGNAL DRILLS

Coach Spears Puts His Charges Through Workout in Preparation for the Brown Game

HANOVER, N. H.—Coach C. W. Spears sent his Dartmouth football squad through a hard signal drill Wednesday afternoon in which offensive and defensive tactics were practiced. The team is in only fair shape.

Healy and Ross will not be able to play against Brown Saturday, but both of the Holbrook brothers will be in the backfield. Shepherd has been put back at center, and Youngstrom, who was tried in this position, shifted back to guard. Neely will fill the other guard position. Bevan has been put at left tackle in place of Healy, and with Murphy will take care of the tackle problem.

At the mass meeting here Wednesday the enthusiasm indicates a large attendance in the Dartmouth stands Saturday. Coach Spears spoke of the condition of his charges, but seemed to think that they will round into condition before Saturday. It is probable a special train will be chartered to bring the Dartmouth delegation to Boston.

PINEHURST GOLF
PLAY ADVANCES

PINEHURST, N. C.—The only surprise in Wednesday's first round of match play in the autumn golf tournament here was the defeat of R. R. Sharnan, the medalist, by C. B. Hudson of the North Fork Club. The contest went to the nineteenth hole. Among the New England players in the first division, C. L. Becker of the Ekwanok Club, won against Howard Wrenn of Chicago, 3 and 2, and J. D. Armstrong of New London lost to G. M. Howard of Halifax, 4 and 3.

In the second division C. F. Lancaster, Woodland Club, defeated Fred Taylor, Sleepy Hollow, 1 up; J. R. Bowker, Woodland, defeated H. H. Slambaugh, Youngstown, 2 up; and J. G. Nicholson, New Bedford, lost to J. V. Hall, Lansing, 4 and 3.

CORNELL EXPECTS
TO FINISH HIGH UP

Coach J. F. Moakley Has Developed Fairly Strong Team at Ithaca for Intercollegiate Cross-Country Championship Run

ITHACA, N. Y.—Cornell University will enter a fairly strong team in this year's championship cross-country run of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletics of America which is to take place over the Van Cortlandt (N. Y.) Park course Saturday.

While the war has taken away from Cornell several members of last year's squad who were expected to be on this year's team, Coach J. F. Moakley has succeeded in developing some new candidates to take their places.

I. C. Dresser, captain of the team, is running in fine form, and his time has been equal or close to the best made by the great Cornell runners of the past. Spear is not as fast as Dresser, but he has been finishing a good distance ahead of his other team mates, and has once defeated his captain. The only thing that is causing Moakley to conclude that this year's squad is at all below the normal standard, is the big gap that exists between the first two men and the others. The usual uniform team strength of the Ithacans is lacking, and they do not expect to send their men over the finish line in Van Cortlandt Park so well bunched as they would under normal circumstances.

The trials indicate that, besides Dresser and Spear, Coach Moakley will start Yost, Seelback, Maynard, Croxton, Abbott, and Howe or Strong. Yost was a substitute last year. The others are new men to varsity squad running.

The Ithacans have won all but three cross-country championships since the meet was started in 1899. They are hopeful of maintaining and advancing this record.

Coach Moakley thinks that the University of Pennsylvania will have to be reckoned with, and he is looking for some good teams from New England. There is no information on which to base any calculations, the Cornell men say, but they expect the meet to be interesting and well fought.

NEW YORK STATE
AVERAGES GIVEN

Wilkes-Barre Finishes at Top of League With High Percentages—Honors for Weiser

Averages for the New York State League championship baseball season of 1917 are announced today. Wilkes-Barre finished at the top of the championship standing in both halves of the season, finishing the first half with a percentage of .667 and the second half with one of .709.

Individual batting honors were won by Weiser, outfielder for the champions, who took part in 87 games. He went to bat 309 times, and made 116 hits for an average of .375. Milligan of Scranton finished second with an average of .342 for 25 games.

Haddock of Reading and Elmira was the leading first baseman in the league so far as fielding was concerned with an average of .991. He played in only 21 games, however, and of those first basemen who took part in 100 or more games, Kraft of Wilkes-Barre, was the leader with an average of .984. Hartman of Binghamton, was the leading second baseman, with an average of .971 for 110 games. The best third baseman in the league was Evans of Syracuse, who played in 107 games, and had an average of .961. Elliott of Harrisburg, is credited with leading the shortstops with an average of .951 for 17 games, but the real leader was Keating of Syracuse, who had an average of .948 for 95 games.

Nine outfielders had perfect averages of 1000, with Clark of Elmira taking part in 47

MEDICI ARCHIVES.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—No state documents have ever caused a deeper stir in the literary and historical world than the Medici Archives, which are to be offered on sale by Christie & Manson in February next. Lorenzo the Magnificent has always played so large a part in medieval Florentine history that his holograph letters to Pietro Alamanni, his Ambassador at Milan, Rome and Naples, are of the deepest interest; and Lorenzo knows how to write. He entered into the minutest detail with his trusted friend; from him he hides none of his fears, doubts, or ambitions, and all the extraordinary intrigues, political and domestic, which are so characteristic of the medieval Italian states are laid bare in a relentless manner by these remarkable state papers. The present owners of the archives are the Marquis Cosimo de' Medici and his brother, the Marquis Averardo de' Medici, a younger branch of the family into whose possession they presumably came through marriage with the Alamanni, and we learn from the excellent preface by Mr. Royall Tyler, the historian, who has classified and catalogued the papers, what the general drift of the correspondence is.

The records cover a period stretching from 1384 to 1770, and genealogical tables show the network of connections by which the Medicis strengthened their family and political position. The correspondence between Lorenzo and Alamanni dates from the spring of 1489 to 1492, and it is the sincere desire of all who realize the value of these records of seven centuries that the most important, at all events, shall be kept together and be available for the benefit of students and the historians of the future. They comprise all Lorenzo's letters to Alamanni, as well as those of the Otto di Pratica to the Ambassador, and, though Lorenzo outwardly consulted his Council, it is quite evident that the real genius behind matters of state was Lorenzo himself. Occasionally it is to be noted that the Council are allowed a certain jurisdiction, as for instance when requesting the Pope to give them leave to enter into agreements with money-lending Jews. "If it is urged," writes a secretary from Florence in August, 1491, "that usury is wrong, it may be answered that the Jews are the sinners and the Church is not concerned with what may befall their souls, whilst the Christians are punished by having to pay an exorbitant rate of interest."

The earliest letter of Lorenzo to his friend Pietro Alamanni is dated 24 May, 1489, and is written from Florence; it deals with a settlement of the differences which had arisen between the Pope, Innocent VIII, and the King of Naples. Alamanni is instructed to explain to Lodovico Sforza, known as Il Moro, that the writer does not think it will be well to let the King of Naples attack the Pope; but the cautious Lorenzo sends a duplicate letter to Alamanni at Milan, so that should anything untoward happen to one courier, the arrival of the other letter should be assured, and he incloses at the same time a few sentences in cipher for the private information of his trusted Ambassador. Then, in June of the same year, is a very interesting letter from Lorenzo in which he states that Messer Branda, the Milanese envoy, has shown Il Magnifico letters from the King of Naples to his master, Lodovico, in which the King complains of Lorenzo. The writer suspects the King of Naples of employing this device in order to obtain Lorenzo's support for the Pope, forgetting the demands of honesty and the writer's relation to His Holiness. Difficulties of various personages of the Italian states must have caused no small mutual embroilment, for Lorenzo's letters show that a great deal of the diplomacy of the day was directed toward allaying suspicions and arranging a balance of power against the Pope. Although intrigue was the very essence of political life in those days, it is clear from the whole tenor of the correspondence that Lorenzo really was anxious to keep the peace.

When Alamanni goes as Ambassador to Rome, we hear a great deal about the conflict between Rome and Naples. In a letter, dated March, 1490, he deplores that gossip concerning him and Count D'a Marciano should have been repeated to the Pope. "The whole thing," he says, "must be an invention of the people who surround the Pope," and he enlarges sorrowfully on the subject. In a subsequent letter he refers to certain calumnies uttered against the writer with the object of embroiling him with Lodovico Il Moro.

The interest of the letters is not confined solely to affairs of state; Lorenzo's daughter, Maddalena, who married Messer Franceschetto (Cibo), the Governor of Rome and son of Pope Innocent VIII, is the object of her father's keenest solicitude. He instructs Alamanni to point out to His Holiness how greatly both suffer from lack of funds. In his eagerness to please the Pope, who expresses a desire for a piece of cloth to make a cloak, Lorenzo takes the greatest pains to obtain it for His Holiness, and later he forwards a piece of the finest damask and again sends him cloth which he trusts will give him pleasure. He has an eye for his family's welfare, or when Maddalena's son is born in 1491 Lorenzo impresses upon the Pope the desirability of giving the child a rank and dowry suitable to his position, and knowing His Holiness' little weaknesses he sends him a present of ortolans.

As Mr. Tyler states in his preface, the branch of the Medici family from which the present owners of the archives are descended, is typical of the position of the great bankers and merchants of medieval Italy. Il Magnifico's children, often wrote to their distant cousins. Giovanni di Lorenzo de' Medici, afterwards Leo X., at the age of nine years, writes to his cousin to tell him that he has been sent to

Il Poggio by his father for a little recreation. He asks Francesco's leave to bring hounds and have some sport with wild boar. The account books, the ledgers, and notes team with interest as to the business and social life of Florence in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries. We learn the price of linen and woollen cloth, and the entries, as the catalogue says, relating to the trade in gold and silver-smith's work is a mine of information. The whole of the archives are unique in their importance. They contain letters of vital interest from many others besides Lorenzo and Alamanni, including correspondence of Galeazzo Sforza, Lorenzo's sons, Pietro and Guiliamo, Piero de' Bartolomeo, Charles VIII of France, Caterina Sforza Riario, Countess of Forlì, Ferdinand I of Naples, Giovanni, afterwards Pope Leo X., Angelo Poliziano, the humorist, Eleonora de' Toledo, wife of Cosimo Duke of Florence, several Grand Dukes of Tuscany, and Bianca Cappello, Grand Duchess of Tuscany, and a memorial submitted by Philip II of Spain to various theologians upon the differences that arose between him and Pope Pius IV over the Kingdom of Naples, with a view to obtaining their support for his claims. Such a record of seven centuries will be a veritable mine for biographers and historians.

FACTS AS TO SPANISH ORANGE INDUSTRY

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—After the many vicissitudes experienced by the orange growing industry in recent times, there are increasing anxieties for the future, and some highly interesting and important facts were laid before the Premier, recently, by a committee of the orange growers of the Levant, headed by the Count de Montornes. The object of the deputation was to interest the Premier in the solution of the orange problem in so far as it refers to exportation and to distribution in the interior.

The Count de Montornes explained the importance of the subject in its various aspects, and communicated to Señor Dato the conclusions reached at a meeting of the growers. The orange growing industry represents in normal times a total value of more than 60,000,000 pesetas. The orange zone, as it is termed, of the provinces of Castellón and Valencia embraces an extent of 36,000 hectares, divided into two zones, that of Valencia being commonly called La Ribera and the other, that of Castellón, going by the name La Plana. The production, however, extends to various centers that do not come strictly within either zone. In the Valencia zone numerous productive centers of the greatest importance exist, such as those of Alcira, Carcagente, Puebla Larga, Játiva, Cullera and Gandia; and in Castellón there are Villareal, Nules, Burriana, and many others.

In the three years before the beginning of the European war, the production amounted to 58,000,000 arrobas (an arroba being 25 pounds). These were packed in boxes and shipped from the ports of Gandia, Valencia, Burriana, and Castellón, to the amount of 34,252,000 arrobas, while 30,853 boxes, comprising 15,496,700 arrobas were put on wagons and sent north by the Cerbere route. For the Spanish home consumption 16,684 boxes, comprising 7,342,000 arrobas were supplied by rail. A remainder of 29,586 tons transported by road, was also consumed in the interior. These figures explain the importance of the orange problem, in so far as it refers to the production and sale of the fruit, but the committee urged that many other industries are attached to the main one and are entirely dependent upon it. For well understood reasons the difficulties in the matter of interior transport are extraordinary but the problem might be solved to some extent by a better and more equitable apportionment of the available means. Játiva needs 10 wagons a day, Manuel another 10, Puebla Larga 30, Alcira 50, Algemesi 20, Silla 30, and Benifayó 20. This total of 170 wagons a day would meet the case up to the beginning of February. As to exportation it is hoped that the needs and dispositions of commercial reciprocity will bring about a solution.

Some other facts have been brought forward by this committee which are impressive as indicating the extent of the industry in this part of Spain. It is stated that during the season no fewer than 20,000 women, 24,000 men, and 4,000 children of more than 14 years of age are employed in it, and a total sum of 72,000 pesetas is paid to them daily in wages. These wages amount during the season, to 12,957,300 pesetas, distributed in the following manner: women, 3,797,300; men, 4,950,000; children 1,460,000, and 2,750,000 for cartage.

SHIP CANAL ACROSS FLORIDA PROJECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

TAMPA, Fla.—At a mass meeting held in Moore Haven plans will be set in motion which it is hoped may result in the dredging of the proposed cross-state ship and barge canal from the east coast to the west coast. For more than 30 years effort has been made to time to time been made to arrange to dig a canal across Florida. Such a canal, it is claimed, would be of great help to shipping. At present ships in the Atlantic, and bound from northern ports to American and Mexican Gulf ports, must sail around the peninsula of Florida. Waterways are already in construction which will form part of this canal. By utilizing Lake Okechobee, enlarging an Everglades canal already dredged from this lake to the Atlantic, and then using the Caloosahatchee or Manatee River as a western outlet, comparatively little dredging is needed to make the enterprise possible.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Count Georg Hertling is, as has been said of him, "a type of the German professor in politics," and has distinguished himself in both branches of activity. A native of Hesse, but resident in Munich since 1882, and head of the Bavarian Government since 1912, he has come to be regarded as a Bavarian rather than a Hessian; but although as Bavarian Premier he has always championed Bavarian interests, and the theory that the rights and privileges reserved to the various federal states must not be encroached upon by the Empire, such championship is traceable to political, rather than sentimental motives. It is neither as a Hessian, nor as a Bavarian, but as a Centre man that Count Hertling has figured in German politics, and the key to his career so far has been the fact that from its outset he has ranked as an ultramontane.

William T. Hornaday, who is aggressively active in the campaign now on to make the public schools of New York City American, and not pacifist or pro-German, in their tendency and teachings, is a zoologist of eminence, who has been director of the New York Zoological Park in the Bronx since 1896. Under his administration it has become one of the finest institutions of its kind in the world. Mr. Hornaday also has been an insistent and successful champion of State and Federal laws creating game preserves and protecting wild things. To him quite as much as to any man in the country not in official life is due the saving of creatures that otherwise were doomed to extinction under the attacks of "sportsmen" and commercial interests. Prior to settling down in New York for a constructive and administrative task, Mr. Hornaday explored the world far and wide, as a collector for museums and as an expert in the employ of the nation. These journeys took him to South America, the East Indies and Asia. He was born in Indiana, got his education at an agricultural college in Iowa, and then acquired his knowledge of zoology by service in museums at home and abroad. He has been a voluminous author of books for technical and for popular consumption, and with the conservation of wild things. He is a contestant who hangs on with grim tenacity when he commits himself to a cause as legislators in many State capitals and at Washington have reason to know; and as he is unusually stirred by the peril to national interests from the underhand treason of certain elements of the population today, he may be counted upon to make those who oppose him regret their attitude.

Thomas Nelson Perkins, who represents the Priority Board on the commission of officials from the United States now in London arranging for a policy of cooperative action by the Allies and the United States in the war, is a descendant of one of the historic families of Boston, identified for many generations with its commercial and financial life, and having in him a representative who has a long training and experience, adds capacity to deal with large problems of business. And this because to a very unusual degree his practice has been with banks and corporations that carry on large constructive tasks in engineering, construction of railways, lighting and power plants, and similar enterprises. It so happened that at the beginning of the war Mr. Perkins was in Russia, caring for the interests of American capitalists who were about entering on large enterprises there. He has had an opportunity through this and other experiences to know more about the conditions that war brings, than some of his professional associates in the United States. Consequently, he not long since was enlisted to serve on the Priority Board, which determines issues of preference between foreign purchasers and would-be shippers of American supplies. On the personal side, Mr. Perkins has all the proper credentials that go with a man in his place. Harvard College and the Harvard Law School trained him for his career. He joined one of the leading law firms of Boston, and not long did he have to wait for clients.

WAGE INCREASE TO BRITISH ENGINEERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LONDON, England.—The Minister of Munitions has had under consideration the report of Major Hills' committee, which he appointed to inquire into the position of skilled engineers, and as a result he has made an Order providing that the following directions shall have effect with respect to the remuneration to be paid to certain classes of fully qualified skilled engineers and molders for munitions work or work in connection with it, which at the time when these directions are given is paid at time rates: Workmen to whom the directions apply shall receive a bonus of 12½ per cent on their earnings which shall not alter or become part of their time rates. This bonus shall accrue as from the beginning of the first full pay day following Oct. 12, 1917, and the first payment shall be made as soon as possible. The directions apply, with certain exceptions, only to fully-qualified skilled engineers and molders rated at or above the current district time rate for turners or fitters while employed on or in connection with munitions work, and paid at plain time rates without the addition of any bonus other than: (a) A bonus dependent on time-keeping. (b) A bonus (not being a bonus on output) less favorable to such workmen than the bonus payable under these directions, in which case the existing bonus shall merge in the bonus payable under these directions. (c) A war advance given to meet the cost of living as the result of or in

conformity with arbitration under Part 1 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915.

The directions shall not apply to workmen of the class specified in the preceding paragraph whose wages/it has been the practice to regulate by the movements in the wages of men employed in trades other than engineering and foundry trades. An application may be made to the Minister of Munitions for special directions in cases where the existing basis of remuneration for such workmen is less favorable than that of workmen of the same class to whom these directions apply.

Nothing in the foregoing provisions shall affect the present basis of determining piece rates or premium bonus times or any other system of payment by results.

Any contravention of or noncompliance with these directions is punishable in the same way as an Award made in settlement of a difference under Part 1 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915.

The directions may be varied by the Minister of Munitions from time to time, but shall not continue in force after the termination of the present war.

Any question as to the interpretation of these directions shall be determined by the Minister of Munitions.

QUESTION OF FLAX GRADING IN ARMAGH

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The flax growers and mill owners of Armagh held a public meeting recently to consider the advisability of appointing a referee on behalf of the farmers for the grading of flax. There was a large attendance at the meeting. Mr. B. O'Neill, who took the chair, said the farmers would need to get fair play, or a serious blow would be struck at the flax-growing industry in Ireland.

The following resolution was moved by Mr. James Wilkins, J. P.: "That in the opinion of the meeting of flax-growers, farmers and flax mill owners of County Armagh it is most desirable that a thoroughly competent man be appointed to assist the farmer in judging the quality of his flax in the Armagh market. We desire to state that there is no antagonism to the Government in making this appointment, but as the new method of dealing with flax is that of quality, no ordinary farmer or mill owner is capable of judging fairly in which class flax should be graded, and therefore the need of an expert is required on behalf of the grower."

"To carry this scheme into operation it is hereby agreed that a committee of 10 be appointed, six to represent the farmers and four the mill-owners, whose duty it will be to appoint the referee, arrange the terms and take such other action as may be desirable in the interest of the farmers; this committee to open a fund to be known as the flax growers defense fund, and receive donations, pay referee and all expenses, and hold the balance at the disposal of the subscribers. That the lowest donation be fixed at 5s. for small farmers, the large farmers to pay higher in proportion. Further, that this committee be instructed to withhold the services of the referee from all farmers who have not contributed to the defense fund." The resolution was seconded by Mr. William Elliott. An amendment was then passed to the effect that all farmers with only 10 acres should contribute 2s. 6d. and those with over 10 acres, 5s. A committee was afterwards appointed.

WAR RISKS INSURANCE SCHEME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LONDON, England.—With the approval of the Board of Trade, the facilities of the War Risks Insurance Scheme are now extended by the following addition to the certificate of insurance, viz.: "It is hereby agreed that this certificate of insurance shall apply to goods carried on any vessel on the British register, within the expressed limitation to vessels insured under His Majesty's Government's War Risks Insurance Scheme notwithstanding." Referring to the notice of which the following is a copy published by the War Risks Insurance office on or about May 4, 1917, viz.: "In view of the uncertainty, in the existing conditions as to the steamer or steamers into which transshipment may be made during the ocean voyage, it has been decided by the War Risks Insurance office, with the approval of the Board of Trade, that if the original coasting steamer (if any) and ocean steamer are both eligible under His Majesty's Government War Risks Insurance Scheme, the warranty of shipment by an approved vessel shall be deemed to have been complied with for the whole voyage irrespective of any subsequent transshipment."—it has now, with the approval of the Board of Trade, been further decided that in any case in which goods are shipped under a "through" bill of lading issued by or on behalf of any British steamship line, so that the goods shall be carried for the main ocean voyage from the transshipping port to their destination by a British steamer or steamers of such line, then the said goods shall be insurable under the Government scheme at and from the port of original shipment, even though the first part of the voyage be made in a steamer not otherwise entitling to insurance under the scheme.

CURRENT HISTORY TO BE SAVED
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The Rochester Historical Society, in addition to the collecting and preserving of old articles, is now to collect articles that will reflect the progress of current history, says the Democrat. Active work has been begun.

COOPERATIVE UNION CONFERS IN LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

LONDON, England.—The Cooperative Union held a two days' emergency conference in London, recently, to express its indignation at the refusal of the Prime Minister to receive a deputation, and also at his persistent refusal to recognize the existence or usefulness of the movement. The conference also pledged itself to organize fully its political power, in order to compel from the present and future governments recognition of its special economic position, and a resolution embodying these points was passed unanimously.

Mr. T. M. Allen, a director of the Cooperative Wholesale Society, presided, and in the course of his address said cooperatives had appealed to the representative head of the people, but the "First Commoner" was the last to consider the cooperative movement. Another cause of grievance, Mr. Allen said, was the question of food control. If profiteering was being eliminated how was it, he asked, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was anticipating a £200,000,000 budget from excess profits alone? Profiteering was an ugly fact, but added to that was the fact that the food supply was insufficient to go round on the old lines. If the country was to avoid chaos and famine, he declared, full advantage would have to be taken of the disinterested and best-known methods of feeding the people.

A resolution was passed welcoming the extension of the franchise to working-class women, and another demanding the immediate repeal of the imposition of excess profits tax on co-operators, as being wholly unjust.

The following day was devoted to the full discussion of a proposal for closer union between the trade union and cooperative movements, and a scheme for promoting direct parliamentary representation was debated. A resolution was subsequently passed welcoming the attempt to bring about closer unity between the cooperative and the trade union movements, and pledging the delegates to advance this policy. A resolution was also passed condemning the methods of the Government in applying the Military Service Acts, and objecting to the constitution and the methods of the tribunals.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, M. P., who was present at the conference, was called upon for a speech, in the course of which he said that the democracy of Great Britain would have to stand closer together than it had ever done before. He could not think without regret, he said, that the cooperative trade union and Labor Party were separate movements. Their ideals, he maintained, ought to be the same.

He thought that after the war steps should be taken to lessen the number of sections into which democracy had been divided. There should be one great democracy working for the good of the nation as a whole. The present war would have been impossible, he considered, if they had been a united democracy working in conjunction with the democracies of the world. Once the war was over and they had secured victory for their ideals, he concluded they were going to march step by step in solid phalanx until the common people of Great Britain had come into their own.

A draft scheme for cooperative, parliamentary, and municipal representation was unanimously adopted by the conference, as was also a statement of policy in regard to industrial, social, and economic reform.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following appointments in the grades and in the arms of service specified, are announced as on date of Oct. 13:

Lieut.-Col. George H. Healey, Capt. Ralph W. Ewry, infantry; Capt. Jerry B. Garland, infantry; Capt. Herbert W. McBride, First Lieut. Harry A. Gird, First Lieut. Edward L. Watson, First Lieut. Clarence C. Bassett, First Lieut. Cecil C. Moon, First Lieut. Edgar C. Murray, Second Lieut. William J. Nowels, Second Lieut. John W. Driggs, Second Lieut. George J. Rollins, Second Lieut. Charles J. Folz, Second Lieut. Carl W. Lambert, Second Lieut. Richard A. Miller, First Lieut. Louis H. Beiler, Second Lieut. William Tagl, First Lieut. George R. Clayton, Capt. George F. Holland, Maj. John W. Emhardt, First Lieut. Emmet H. Douglas, national guard, Indiana.

Each of the officers named will report in person to the commanding general, thirty-eighth division, Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., for duty.

The following officers, engineer reserve corps, are relieved from temporary duty with the twenty-fifth engineers, and assigned to the five hundred and fourth service battalion:

Maj. William A. McCalla, Capt. Warner I. Risley, Malcolm J. Graham, Henry E. Shuddemagen, Daniel G. Hatmaker, First Lieuts. Leo E. Hughes, George J. Durfee, Gustav A. Stanton, Frederick A. Hubbard and John F. Reynolds, Second Lieuts. Eugene V. Fugh, Walter O. Hill, Charles H. Bado, Harry S. Mahood and Thomas A. Mottram.

LONGFELLOW PRIZE TEST

"Longfellow's Dramatic Works" will be the subject this year for the Longfellow prize essay. The prize medal is offered each year by the Cambridge Historical Society to the boy or girl in any Cambridge school who writes the best composition on the topic assigned.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Issue of Two Wars

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN.—It was 54 years ago that Abraham Lincoln delivered on the battlefield of Gettysburg what has come to be recognized as the philosophy in brief of the whole of the Civil War struggle. The great President, as will be remembered, began with these words: "Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure." That which was settled for this country in that period is now challenged on the field of the world. Could there be a better statement of what is involved in Germany's brutal challenge to democracy than was embodied in the Gettysburg speech? Lincoln's words serve to link the present with the heroic past in a way that is fairly startling in its aptness and significance.

Conserving Rolling Stock

OMAHA WORLD-HERALD.—There is a good deal of talk on the streets concerning the conservation of cars so that the necessities may be distributed without causing unnecessary deprivation. One suggestion made is that the number of parlor cars and half-filled Pullmans could be reduced and save locomotives that could be put into the freight business. That would strike luxury which should be everywhere curtailed. A demand almost everywhere is being made that all "de luxe" business on the railroads be dispensed with during the war. As competition among the roads for passenger business has almost vanished, all of the roads being in a pool controlled by the Government, no road is under any stress to furnish such accommodations to get business.

City Noises

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.—With winter at hand, city noises will not be so much of a nuisance, but now might be a good time to lay plans for lessening them next year. The automobile driver who passes with the muffer of his machine open and an unnecessarily strident horn, shows no consideration for the rights or feelings of his fellowmen. He, and numerous other offenders, should be educated to a proper sense of regard for others. This might best be done by the enforcement of antinoise ordinances and the making, if needed, of new ones. A few arrests should have a wide effect in changing the attitude and practices of the noise makers. Noise is one thing we can conserve without sacrificing the interests of anybody.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue NEW YORK 34th Street

ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Specially Reduced

Youths' & Boys' Suits & Overcoats

(Fifth Floor)
Students' Suits & Overcoats

15.75

formerly 18.50, 20.00, 22.75

All odd lots of higher priced Suits and Overcoats taken from regular stock and reduced for immediate clearance.

First Long Trousers Suits made of a splendid quality material; neat striped and mixed effects; plain models or with belt all around; size 15 to 20 years, but not every size in every model.

Overcoats fashioned of fine quality fabrics in a variety of neat patterns; smart models including the popular Trench style with belt all around and convertible collar; size 13 to 18 years.

Boys' Smart Norfolk Suits

(Two Pairs Knickerbocker Trousers)

15.00

formerly 18.00, 20.00, 25.00

A limited quantity of Boys' Finest Norfolk Suits taken from regular stock and reduced for immediate clearance; made of sturdy smooth and rough fabrics in attractive patterns; neat mixed Gray, Brown and Blue effects; superior tailoring and beautiful trimmings; every suit has two pairs full-lined Knickerbocker trousers sizes 8 to 18 years.

Boys' Winter Overcoats

8.75

formerly 10.50 and 12.75

Warm Overcoats in a large variety of smart patterns; made of excellent quality fabrics; convertible collar or button-to-the-neck models; belt all around; size 2½ to 9 years.

Cloth Hats & Caps

95c

formerly 1.45, 1.95, 2.45

Boys' Cloth Hats and Caps taken from regular stock and reduced for immediate disposal; all new popular shapes including Rah, Alpine, University and Telescope. Size 6¼ to 7¼.

Blanket Bath Robes

Special 3.65

A limited quantity of Boys' Blanket Bath Robes in Block or Indian patterns; exceptionally well made; seams piped; size 8 to 18 years.

Boys' "Sam Browne" Belts

Special 5.75

Made of good quality leather; size 24 to 32 inch waist measure.

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

CURTISS AERO
PLANT PROGRESS

Concern by Jan. 1 Expects to Be
Turning Out More Than \$9-
000,000 of Planes and Parts
Each Month

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The new plant of the Curtiss Aeroplane Company will be completed in a few days, it is expected. Original specifications called for Nov. 15, so that the work will be actually completed within a short time of the time set.

The cost of the new plant, said to be the largest building given over entirely to aeroplane manufacture in this country, will be within 5 per cent of original estimates.

It has been built on a tract of ground covering 72 acres. The buildings, including auxiliaries, cover approximately 1,400,000 square feet.

Beginning Jan. 1 the Curtiss concern will be turning out more than \$9,000,000 of aeroplanes and parts a month. Of this record business \$4,000,000 will be taken care of in the old plants and \$5,000,000 in the new plants to be completed this week.

This total is small compared with the possibilities for the Curtiss Company by the end of 1918. It is officially estimated that the company will be in a position by the close of next year to turn out close to \$20,000,000 of aeroplane material a month or at an annual rate of \$240,000,000.

Working on the first government orders contained in the \$640,000,000 aeroplane bill the Curtiss Company should do a business for the six months to end June 30, next, of somewhere between \$50,000,000 and \$60,000,000.

However, as indicated above, continuance of the war through next year would mean a far larger business for the closing half of 1918, probably bringing the company's full year up close to \$150,000,000.

The next aeroplane appropriation will undoubtedly be considerably larger than that on which manufacturers are now working. Although nothing official has been given out in Washington, it is the general opinion among aeroplane manufacturers that the next bill will amount to \$1,000,000,000, and may run as high as \$1,500,000,000.

On the basis of the lower estimate there will be distributed to American aeroplane manufacturers next year additional orders aggregating in excess of \$50,000,000, or about three times the orders given out under the first bill.

Although the aviation bill calls for an appropriation of \$640,000,000, probably not more than \$250,000,000 will be actually spent for the aeroplanes and parts. The remainder is being used for training purposes, buying of land for training fields, and other incidentals.

Orders given out have seemed large but they will be almost insignificant compared with appropriations likely next year.

Curtiss is understood to be doing the major part of the aeroplane work for the United States Navy. Flying boats will be turned out in large numbers for the United States, their success already having been proved by England. Last year Great Britain ordered 50 from Curtiss at cost of \$27,500 each, and last summer placed an additional order for 100 more. This final order for United States Allies will be completed by early 1918.

In any discussion of productive possibilities for Curtiss next year it should be remembered that new inventions are liable to upset calculations. If a new type of aeroplane is brought out which is proved more efficient than any now manufactured, and the United States Government, as well as those of its allies, will undoubtedly turn to its manufacture and in the readjustment necessary for changed models, a slowing down of operations will temporarily be necessary. On the other hand, Curtiss is manufacturing such a wide variety of air fighting machines that even the success of a new plane would only affect a single department, so that proportionately the loss in time and gross as far as the company is concerned would not be extensive.

MIDVALE STEEL'S
EARNINGS GOOD

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Midvale Steel Corporation has been booking large Government orders, and its plants are operating to full capacity. In manufacture of war materiel Midvale stands next to Bethlehem.

The total net earnings of Midvale Steel in the current year will run between \$65,000,000 and \$70,000,000. After providing for federal taxes there should remain a balance of between \$16 and \$17 a share for the common stock. Importance of Midvale Steel as a producer of steel and ordnance is reflected in the fact that net earnings this year will be equal to or not larger than earnings of Bethlehem Steel.

ERIE RAILROAD'S
BONDS APPROVED

TRENTON, N. J.—The Erie Railroad has been granted permission by the Board of Public Utility Commissioners to issue \$15,000,000 of 20-year 6 per cent bonds, series "A," under its refunding and improvement mortgages dated Dec. 1, 1916, to the Bankers Trust Company, trustees.

In its order the Utility Commission provides that they may not be sold for less than 90 per cent of their face value and accrued interest, to give net proceeds of at least \$13,500,000.

DRIED FRUIT IN
SOUTH AMERICA

United States Varieties Not Popular Because Native Prefers to Eat Without Preparation

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The failure to sell important quantities of American dried fruits in South America is due in part to the native's preference for dried fruits that may be readily eaten out of hand without further preparation, according to a bulletin entitled "South American Markets for Dried Fruits," just issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce.

The predominance of European dried fruits (prunes, raisins and figs) is especially marked in Brazil, and only slightly less so in Argentina and Uruguay, says the report. Home-produced fruits practically displaced all others in Chile, with the United States ranking second only to the United Kingdom in the small trade in imported fruits. Peru is the only country considered in this report in which California fruits outrank those from all other sources. Chilean fruits practically monopolize the markets of Bolivia. During the last year or so there has been a decided tendency in South America to buy in the United States certain lines of fruits that formerly were purchased almost exclusively from Europe, and it is thought that proper attention to the requirements of the market will make permanent at least a part of this trade.

The report points out the shortcomings in American methods of competing with European countries in the South American markets and offers constructive advice for making more of opportunities in the future.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Nov. 22

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—O. S. Anderson of The Pilot Shoe Co.; Essex.
Chicago—Ben Sinsheimer of Sinsheimer Bros. & Co.; Essex.
Cincinnati—C. H. Vasquez of Rullova & Co.; Hotel Harvard.
Detroit, Mich.—Ralph Ainsworth of Ainsworth Shoe Co.; Tour.
Havana—Manuel Mallo of Fernandez Valdes Co.; U. S.
New York—P. J. Murphy of Perry Dame & Co.; Essex.
New York—W. C. Alexander of N. Fisher & Co.; Essex.
Norfolk, Va.—J. C. Hoffmeister of Hoffmeister Bros. & Co.; Copley Plaza.
Philadelphia—M. P. Register of Litt Bros.; Essex.
Pittsburgh—A. M. Bibo of Frank & Bibo; Essex.
Pittsburgh—Joseph Glaser of Kauffman & Co.; Essex.
Richmond, Va.—Hawes Coleman of Wingo Elliott & Crump Shoe Co.; Barker House.
Rochester, N. Y.—W. E. Tuttle of Tuttle Shoe Co.; Essex.
San Francisco—H. Cullinan of Buckinghan & Hoch; U. S.
San Francisco—H. L. Marvin of Marvin Shoe Co.; Essex.
Savannah—Joseph Berg of E. A. Weil Co.; Essex.
Savannah—J. Rinkins; Essex.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Max Seeherman of Seeherman & Gross; U. S.
York, Pa.—D. S. Peterman of D. S. Peterman & Son; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

London, England—W. C. Everitt of John Morton & Sons; Tour.
London, England—William Box of Samuel Farrows & Co., Ltd.; Room 55, 60 South St.
Philadelphia—George Reager of Wilkins & Reager; Essex.
(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

UNLISTED STOCKS

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston.

MILL STOCKS	Bid	Asked
Amoskeag Com.	61 1/2	63 1/2
Amoskeag pfd.	50	50
Arlington Mills	108	108
Bates	270	270
Boott Mills	80	80
Brookline Mills	147 1/2	97 1/2
Charlton Mills	125	125
Columbus Mfg. Co.	107	107
Dartmouth Mfg. Co.	215	215
Everett	1050	1050
Farr Alpacas	168	168
Flint Mills	162 1/2	162 1/2
Hamilton Mfg. Co.	85	85
Hammon Woolen	95	95
King Philip Mills	162 1/2	162 1/2
Lancaster Mills	80	80
Lanett Cotton Mills	150	150
Lawrence Mfg. Co.	118	118
Lincoln	92	92
Lyman Mills	125	125
Manomet Mills	124	124
Mass Cotton Mills	120	120
Mass Mills in Ga.	90	90
Merrimack Com.	55	55
Nashua Mfg. Co.	100	100
Naumkeag	130	130
Nonquitt	118	118
Pacific	126	126
Pepperell	130	130
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	240	240
Salmon Falls Com.	85	85
Sharp Mfg. Com.	85	85
Sharp Mfg. pfd.	105	105
Tremont & Suffolk	135	135
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	240	240
Wamsutta	117 1/2	117 1/2
West Point Mfg. Co.	170	170

MISCELLANEOUS

American Glue Com.	172	172
American Mfg. Com.	142 1/2	142 1/2
American Mfg. pfd.	86	86
Chapman Valve pfd.	100	100
Draper Corp.	102	102
Greenfield Tap & Dye Com.	123	123
Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Com.	150	150
do pfd.	92	92
Ludlow Mfg. Associates	122	122
Plymouth Cordage	153	153
Saco-Lowell Shops Com.	140	140
Saco-Lowell Shops pfd.	99	99

CORN TRADING STOPPED

OMAHA, Neb.—Trading in December corn was stopped here. Outstanding contracts were ordered settled at \$1.25.

REAL ESTATE

The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company of New York, has succeeded in buying up all the property adjoining its station on Oxford Street, clear over to the corner of Essex Street, and around the corner of that street on Harrison Avenue; making a total of 14,032 square feet, which it will later improve. The three-story brick mercantile buildings, fronting 59 to 71 Essex Street, occupy 7786 square feet of land and the total assessment of these properties amounts to \$328,000, of which the land carries \$227,600. The balance of the property fronting 1 to 11 Oxford Place consists of six 3 1/2-story brick houses, standing on 6246 square feet of land, and valued at a total of \$58,000, of which the land carries \$47,900. This property also has a frontage on Oxford Place in the rear. W. J. Stober conveyed titles, completing one of the largest transactions that has taken place in that part of the city for a long time.

WEST END AND SOUTH END SALES

F. Roscoe Webber has taken the title of an improved property at 31 Minot, corner of Billerica street, West End, owned by George L. Wentworth, and taxed on a valuation of \$10,100. Of this amount the 900 square feet of land carries \$3600.

Title to an improved property in the West End has changed hands. It consists of a five-story and basement brick house at 42 Anderson Street, standing on 876 square feet of land, all assessed for \$7800, and \$2800 of the amount is land value. Maurice J. Gale and wife were the grantors and Stephen C. Bresnahan the buyer.

Papers were placed on record today in the sale of two properties owned by Rose Mindeck in the South End, and purchased by Annie Lypson. There is a three-story frame building at 3 Fabian Street, together with 718 square feet of land, assessed for \$1200, including \$700 on the lot. Also a frame building at 1 Drapers Lane assessed for \$1800, including \$1000 on 800 square feet of land.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

Papers have gone to record today, in the sale of a frame dwelling at 8 Browning Avenue, Dorchester. The estate was owned by Abraham Cohen, and assessed for \$7100, \$1100 of this amount being the value of 4578 square feet of land. Kirker H. Sahagion is the new owner.

Julius Baker conveyed the title to his frame dwelling, situated at 233 Magnolia Street, to Isaac Schneider. The property is assessed for a total of \$4800, and includes \$1600 on 4661 square feet of land.

Another estate sold consists of a frame dwelling at 14 Gaylord Street, taxed in the name of John H. Dix for \$3900, and the 3799 square feet of land carries \$1400 of that amount. Joseph K. Hamsy is the buyer.

WEST ROXBURY SALES

Title to the three frame dwellings at 38 to 42 Rockview Street, West Roxbury, has passed from Laurence V. Hart to Charles E. Merrill. There is a land area of 10,019 square feet taxed on \$3500, which is made a part of the \$25,700 assessment.

Another property sold consists of a frame dwelling and lot of land at 15 Hemlock Street. There is 6600 square feet of land taxed at \$400 and the total amount is \$3200. Patrick J. Sheehan and one other conveyed title to John Deery.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following: to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Foundry St. 40, Ward 9; W. S. Crosby; J. E. Stevens; brick mill.
Boylston St. 1075, Ward 8; W. B. Rice; Estate; alter tenement.
Causway St. 140, Ward 5; B. M. R. R. Co.; W. W. Densmore; alter railroad station.
State St. 23-30, cor. 22-26 Devonshire St.; Ward 5; Merchants National Bank; George F. Shepard; alter bank.
Washington St. 3768-3782 and 43-45 Hyde Park Ave., Ward 22; Patrick A. McDonnell; Edward T. P. Graham; alter store.
Allerton St. 25-27, Ward 12; Ella Maguire; alter garage.

MERGENTHALER
LINTYPE'S YEAR

Mergenthaler Linotype Company reports for the year ended Sept. 30, 1917, net gain from all sources of \$1,833,159, a decrease from the previous year of \$15,941.

The balance sheet of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company for the year ended Sept. 30 compares:

ASSETS	1917	1916
Cash	\$256,096	\$322,796
Bill rec.	6,447,052	5,676,537
Accts. rec.	1,258,770	1,398,193
Prepaid	613	613
Receiv. inventories	3,655,230	3,850,000
Real estate	1,260,542	1,119,213
Stocks and bonds	1,123,597	1,204,172
Raw mat. Linotypes	3,677,473	3,905,507
in con.	2,650,655	1,815,610
Lin Co. of Can.	303,348	309,198
Total	\$30,636,765	\$19,911,232
LIABILITIES	1917	1916
Capital stock	\$12,800,000	\$12,800,000
Cred. op. acts.	35,768	43,419
Bills pay.	450,000	450,000
Unpaid V. P.	613	613
Surplus	7,350,332	7,067,165
Total	\$30,636,765	\$19,911,232

INTERBOROUGH'S BUSINESS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Public Service Commission reports passenger-carried on Interborough Rapid Transit lines in July as \$5,577,750, an increase of 5,243,108. Subway traffic was \$3,802,110, an increase of 3,856,358; elevated lines \$2,775,640, an increase of 1,586,760.

STEEL TRADE AND
WAR CONDITIONS

Fuel Scarcity and Limited Transportation Facilities Handicap to Industry—Labor Problem Becomes More Serious

The steel industry is making harder work than ever of its effort to meet war conditions, with an increasing handicap from fuel scarcity and transportation failures, and the limitation of output due to the conflicting purposes of those in authority from whom steel makers now take their orders, says the Iron Age. Bankings of blast furnaces from coke shortages keep up and at Youngstown steel output at some plants has been cut nearly 50 per cent.

It is two months since price fixing began and the market results are scarcely appreciable apart from some progress in the pig iron trade, which has shown itself more amenable to control than the finished material lines.

Dislocations in rolling mill operation are more marked. While these have been commonly laid to irregular gas coal and coke supply, there is increasing evidence of the shifting of consumption and some lines its reduction, and the embargo on exports have left some mills with unusual gaps which selling forces are trying to fill.

A feature of the week has been the wide and prompt acceptance by the warehouses of prices which represent drops of \$10 to \$20 per ton in many products and as much as \$50 per ton in sheets and \$70 in plates. Being on a Pittsburgh basis the new jobbing schedules carry considerable freight additions for a very large part of the tonnage involved.

While a good amount of finished steel for Government contracts is sold currently, little business is coming out for rolled material for other purposes. Plate inquiries include one for 20,000 tons of 3-16 in. plate cut in 30-in. squares for the Government. Plate prices quoted by certain mills able to make early shipment continue higher than the Government basis, but are approaching it, one central western mill now quoting 5c, compared with 6c, recently.

On the Government's orders for 1,500,000 tons of shell steel now being allotted, shipments are to be completed by June 15. Half the amount will be for 6-in. shells alone. There are yet to come large requisitions for Great Britain and France.

Labor supply has improved in spots, but the problem will be made more serious by the second draft. It is plain that dilution of skilled labor must begin soon, particularly under the urgent call of the Government for thousands of mechanics for service in France. At Pittsburgh as high as \$3.85 is offered for common labor on a 10-hour day.

The flow of structural steel orders related to the war program is swelling so fast that a meeting of fabricators is to be held in Pittsburgh on Tuesday. A very large part of the 111,000 tons of bridge and building work put under contract in October representing 61.5 per cent of capacity, was directly and indirectly for the Government. A later item is the placing with a Canadian fabricator, because it has a good working staff, of 50,000 tons of ship work as part of a total of 45,000 tons monthly for 10 months to be delivered at Philadelphia.

New price fixing includes a 3c. basis for light rails 25-lb. and heavier. The new basis of 3.50c. for bar iron is a mill price and not f. o. b. Pittsburgh, as with steel bars, its maintenance alongside 2.90c. for steel is problematical.

Sheets have sold more freely to the general trade than any other finished product since official prices came in. The mills are well filled for this year, and some good sales have been made for the first quarter. The Government is placing orders for 20,000 tons, largely blue annealed.

The original embargo order of the War Industries Board, cutting off entirely shipments of chrome steel for the manufacturers of pleasure automobiles, has been modified pending the report of the automobile industries committee as to the minimum amount the industry should be allowed. The War Industries Board wants a cut to 20 per cent of present consumption, but may permit a gradual reduction.

Philadelphia has led again in pig iron buying, a total of 25,000 tons of basic iron being taken by several steel companies. The Steel Corporation has bought 8000 tons of basic iron in that market in the past fortnight. At Cleveland a 5000-ton sale of basic is reported and the buyer seeks 10,000 tons additional for the second quarter of next year. At Pittsburgh steel companies whose blast furnace output is curtailed by lack of coke are trying to buy iron, but with little success.

CLEVELAND, OHIO,
BONDS POPULAR

NEW YORK, N. Y.—More than one-third of the \$1,000,000 City of Cleveland 4 1/2 and 5 per cent bonds, bought by Harris, Forbes & Co., Hayden, Miller & Co. of Cleveland and Edmunds Bros. of Boston on Tuesday, have already been sold. Seven hundred thousand 4 1/2 per cent electric light bonds, maturing 1922 to 1941, are being offered on a 4.50 per cent basis, and \$250,000 4 1/2 per cent water bonds and \$50,000 4 1/2 per cent street improvement bonds, maturing 1918 to 1942, are being offered on a 4.55 per cent basis. Cleveland bonds are legal investments for savings banks in New York.

WALTHAM WATCH
IS PROSPEROUS

Company Is Enjoying Largest Production in Its History—Expenses Have Increased

For the first six months of its fiscal year ended Sept. 30, the Waltham Watch Company sold a larger number of watches than for any like period in its history, and from orders now on its books, it is expected this year's output of watches will set up a new high record.

The popular impression that the Waltham Watch Company has been the recipient of large and lucrative contracts for furnishing fuses, shell heads, etc., for the Government is erroneous. Outside of the unfilled portion of a small order for percussion plungers for shell heads, Waltham Watch is doing no munition business of any description. The company is, however, working on various Government contracts for parts of its regular product such as chronometers which are being supplied to the United States, the Canadian Government and the British Admiralty, wrist watches for the American signal corps and clocks for the new airplanes the United States is building. As this is all regular product at prevailing prices it cannot hold out to stockholders any hope of "melons."

For the last two years the company has been operating at full capacity with approximately 4000 employees on the payroll. Early last February in order to meet the higher cost of living it voluntarily advanced wages 10 per cent, which for the year will mean an additional charge of \$250,000, or only \$50,000 less than the amount of the 6 per cent dividend on the \$5,000,000 preferred stock. The company subscribed for \$250,000 Liberty bonds and its employees took \$140,000 to be paid for out of wages.

Should patriotism demand it, the Waltham Watch Co. is ready to place its manufacturing facilities at the disposal of the Government, but officials figure that with labor receiving big wages all over the country, the demand for watches was never so great, and they are making no bids for outside business.

Although it is probable gross sales will this year surpass those of other years, a corresponding increase in net profit is not expected, owing to the increased wages granted its employees and higher costs of raw materials and supplies.

MERGER PLANS OF
THE PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—President Rea of the Pennsylvania Railroad, answering published rumors of an amalgamation of eastern and western lines of the Pennsylvania system, says: "Directors are considering acquisition by the Pennsylvania Railroad of Pennsylvania Company with a view to assuming directly the operation of western lines comprised in the northwest system, chiefly the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, the Cleveland & Pittsburgh, the Erie & Pittsburgh and other roads now entirely owned and operated by the Pennsylvania Company. All stock of the Pennsylvania Company is owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company."

"Final conclusions have not been reached by the directors, but when they are, a public announcement will be made."

"Acquisition of the Pennsylvania Company, which the directors are considering, is in line with our policy of eliminating unnecessary corporations and duplicate accounting and financing. Whether it is finally consummated or not, it will not disturb the experienced and efficient organization of the Pennsylvania system now at Pittsburgh, which has charge of the administration and operation of the western lines. Under the present pressure of traffic, and in order to assist most effectively in the prosecution of the war, we need more experienced officers instead of decreasing the number."

"Rumored creation of a chairman of the board and other radical changes our organization have no foundation in fact."

CANADIAN TRADE
SHOWS INCREASE

OTTAWA, Ont.—For the first seven months of the current fiscal year ended with Oct. 31, the trade of Canada showed an increase of approximately \$270,000,000 as compared with the similar period a year ago. For the month of October alone Canada's trade amounted to \$238,324,321, compared with \$164,330,179 in the similar month in 1916.

BOND AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of ten highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, ten public utility and ten industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago, and year ago are:

	Mo.	Yr.
Highest grade rails 83.46	11	2.69
Second grade rails 77.75	25	4.09
Public utility bonds 84.79	02	2.32
Industrial bonds 81.60	23	1.82
Combined average 84.40	17	2.71

CITY CROPS WORTH \$675,000

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Back yards and vacant lots in New York City, cultivated principally by women and children, grew \$675,000 of produce during last summer, it is announced by Mayor Mitchell's committee on war gardens.

BIGELOW-HARTFORD
CARPET'S AFFAIRS

The common shares of the Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Company, considered the country's second largest rug and carpet producer, recently sold at 67. This price was quoted as a 20-point decline from the previous sale. As a matter of fact the stock had been selling in the outside market at 67 or 68 for a week or two.

Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Company was organized in 1914, and its securities sold through Boston bankers. The \$5,500,000 preferred has been a regular 6 per cent issue and since February of this year the \$3,050,000 common has also been a 6 per cent basis. The company is safely earning the \$6 common dividend which it is believed can be continued. The net profits for 1917 will not entirely equal those for the previous year, when a balance of more than \$10 a share was accumulated for the common.

Bigelow-Hartford has recently sold one of its unused plants in Massachusetts to the William Whitman Company. It is understood that the selling price was about \$1,100,000. This amount will enable the company to make a reduction in its bank loans, which are running between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000. The Arlington Mills will use the newly acquired plant for the production of cotton yarns.

KANSAS NATURAL
GAS CO. PLANS

By Jan. 1 the Kansas Natural Gas Company anticipates supplying 80,000,000 cubic feet of gas daily. Lines are being rearranged and new ones constructed. With these improvements the company will be enabled to give much better service to Kansas City. After Jan. 1 it is expected the Cities Service subsidiaries in Oklahoma and Kansas will be selling about 200,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas per day.

UNION BAG &
PAPER CO. REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y

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MITTEL-EUROPA SCHEME DELAYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)

According to a Budapest telegram to the Frankfurter Zeitung, the Hungarian Manufacturers Association has declared that the proposed economic rapprochement with Germany must be conditional on the preservation of Hungary's economic independence, and of the existence of her industries.

Moreover, it proclaims that without a further development of those industries after the war it will be impossible for Hungary to pursue an energetic export policy, to improve her financial situation, used by the war, to repair the economic damage caused by the war. The association has, therefore, called upon the Government to lend the economic negotiations conducted with Germany a purely informative character, and to refrain from binding itself definitely until it has been possible to survey the economic situation emerging from the war.

In short, one more item has been added to the evidence of distrust, particularly in Hungary, of the projected Zollverein that is first to link up the Central Empires, and then to extend its tentacles to the countries on their borders, until the Mittel-Europa scheme is realized in its entirety. So far, diplomacy and bargaining have failed to achieve the first essential step—the conclusion of a long term economic agreement between the two kingdoms of the dual monarchy itself—and the consequent holding-up of the entire scheme was publicly lamented recently by Friedrich Naumann in the organ that goes by the name, Mittel Europa.

Despite much discussion between statesmen, he complained, the idea of a Central European Union had gained no definite form, and the foundation for the structure, a German-Austro-Hungarian agreement, was still wanting. He laid the responsibility for this at the door of the premiers who have succeeded one another in Austria and Hungary since the war, and went on to explain that the requisite basic treaty need only be quite simple in character, thus avoiding all unnecessary difficulties. Its mission, he wrote, is merely to create that military and economic uniformity (Einheitslichkeit) on the basis of which the Central Powers can negotiate jointly. It would be sufficient to have a state document promulgated by the monarchs and approved by the parliaments, declaring that the three central states intend, in future, to order their armies on the same lines, to conclude their treaties jointly with other states, and to unite

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their finances on a common credit system. The question as to how this is to be developed can be discussed later, for it must be admitted that all the various governments concerned are too preoccupied, and also too provisional in character, to enter into details. What is immediately necessary is merely the irrevocable affirmation (Festlegung) of the historical alliance itself.

This, Professor Naumann declared, must be effected at once, while the Central empires were still fighting side by side. Later, he wrote, discord will creep in, and then people will ask themselves in vain why and for what purpose they have always fought for one another.

GENERAL ALFIERI
ISSUES CIRCULAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy—General Alfieri, the recently appointed Undersecretary of State for the Interior and Commissioner of Food, who comes to his new duties with a fine record as a good organizer, has followed up his telegram to the prefects with a long circular emphasizing the importance of the duties which they are called upon to perform at the present time. The situation, he says, is difficult in Italy as elsewhere, but the difficulties can be overcome by unremitting activity. Action is the primal necessity and those who act will have his support even if they make mistakes. To act, however, does not mean to provide over hastily for the needs of the moment, but it means that they must foresee, prepare and organize, and carry on a thoroughgoing propaganda among the local authorities and the people. They must look far ahead, not only to the needs of the immediate future, and give consideration to agricultural questions, and endeavor to coordinate the different activities of the provinces.

General Alfieri says that he does not recommend any single plan of operation. The regions of Italy are so different in climate, productivity, means of communication, and of the number, distribution and habits of the population that any specified scheme, even though inspired by the best intentions, would be the reverse of helpful. Elasticity of organization and methods is, he insists, required. The prefects must have all necessary liberty of action and must choose trustworthy assistants according to the requirements of the circumstances.

In dealing with the question of the distribution of cereals a mistaken benevolence must not, he points out, lead them to favor any one region especially, a course of action which might cause irreparable loss to the others, or, worse still, might increase the difficulty, already considerable, of

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supplying all the needs of the army. An unrelenting warfare must be carried on against all kinds of speculation, against any proceedings which go beyond the limits of honest commerce and against fraudulent dealing of all kinds wherever it may be found. Justice demands this, and the idea of justice at all costs must be made to reach even to the humblest classes of the population. When it is recognized that a provision is both just and necessary, every one will accept the restrictions needed to maintain the moral and material resistance of the country. Proposals for more rigid restrictions are in existence and if necessary they will be made even more severe, but in order to be successful they must be observed equally by every one. General Alfieri reminds the prefects that it is not enough to give orders, their execution must be insured, and timely and successful efforts must be made to overcome all apathy, ill will or bad faith. He informs the prefect that he will expect a short daily telegraphic report from them all and a lengthy and detailed report twice a month. A full account of all provisions made with regard to the food supply and consumption is to be kept in every prefecture and must be produced whenever it is asked for.

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SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Daniel C. Shea of 113 Spring Street was arrested at Westfield last night, charged with operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor and was held in \$300 bonds. Before his arrest, Shea sidedwiped one new automobile, collided with a second, and ended his ride by running into a billboard.

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EDUCATIONAL

IN ADVOCACY OF
LIBRARY SCHOOLSUtilization of British Libraries as
Educational Force Held to Be
a Coming Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Library Association concluded its meetings at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, with a discussion of the question of library schools, which was opened by the reading of the following letter from the Ministry of Reconstruction:

"I am directed by the Master of Balliol, chairman of the Committee on Adult Education, to ask whether your association would be so good as to formulate in writing, for the consideration of the committee, its views upon the possible uses to which libraries might be put with regard to adult education. The scope of the committee's work is to inquire into the present position and possibilities of adult education, other than vocational and technical, in Great Britain, and to make recommendations. The committee is anxious to obtain the views of the Library Association as to possible lines of advance, and would also welcome a statement of the present work of public libraries in so far as they fall within the terms of reference of the committee."

Mr. Ernest A. Baker, honorary secretary of the Education Committee of the Association, then moved a resolution that a system of library schools for the British Isles should be established as early as possible, under the control of the Library Association. The time, he said, was ripe for the establishment of a series of state-aided library schools. Other countries had long enjoyed these necessary institutions. In America, where they had been established for a long time, there were even special types of such schools adapted to the special kinds of librarians. Germany had, of course, had such schools long ago, but he did not propose that they should take the German system as a model. In England they had had the start of other countries in providing libraries for the people, and there was no excuse whatever for their being left behind in the training of qualified persons to look after them. For 30 years the association had run summer schools, lectures and correspondence classes, laid down a syllabus of education for librarians, and held annual examinations, for which certificates and a final diploma were awarded as guarantees of attainments. But the time had come for putting the technical education of librarians on a firmer basis. A continuous course of instruction in a properly equipped school or college was a necessity.

Mr. Baker then outlined a scheme for a series of day schools to be established in London, Manchester, Glasgow, and other centers, where students having a sound preliminary education and perhaps already grounded in the elements of library work by a year or two of work as assistants, could receive thorough instruction in the six main branches of professional education. The speaker held that these library schools should be established in connection with existing technical or university colleges, or with large systems of libraries, and in any case practical demonstrations in a large library should be an integral part of the courses. They should be recognized by the Board of Education and the local education committees, who should provide a proper proportion of the funds for maintenance, and the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, which had lately called attention to the urgent need for library schools might, he hoped, be induced to help liberally in their establishment.

The new Education Bill encouraged the hope of a complementary library bill, continued Mr. Baker, since the raising of the educational standard, and especially of the age of compulsory education, meant a steady increase of intelligent readers; and he thought that when the value of the public library system as an educational asset became fully recognized, recognition of the need for a body of highly trained librarians must follow. The responsibility for providing the training rested with the nation just as much as did the responsibility for training teachers.

Mr. Stanley Just, deputy chief librarian of the Manchester public libraries, prophesied the coming development of library schools. American business firms, he said, saw that it paid to have a business library. One great firm had established a library which dealt solely with its own business, and he had been told by one of the directors that, although it had only been in existence four or five months, it had amply justified its establishment. The time was coming when the business library would be indispensable, and if they did not start efficient library schools under the association they would be started outside. Several members drew attention to the low salaries paid to librarians. One speaker stated that out of 66 advertisements for librarians, only nine offered a salary of over £100 a year. Until they got the limit of the library rate removed they could not hope to succeed.

EDUCATION NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent
LONDON, England—The outgoing Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford is the Dean of Christ Church, Dr. T. B. Strong. After completing four years of office, he is now succeeded by the president of Trinity College. In addressing convocation, Dr. Strong said that the regulation of the university during the past four years had been largely of an emergency character. Certain statutes had

been passed, of which he hoped the value would be found as soon as the university resumed its normal function. The financial effect of the war upon the university had not, he thought, been less serious than might have been expected, but owing to various favorable circumstances, especially the generosity of colleges and others, the situation had been most fortunately relieved. Unless some unexpectedly adverse conditions arose, it was probable they would manage to get through the war period safely. In his own opinion a period of sharp strain would follow the conclusion of peace, which would balance in the emergency fund would be wholly inadequate to meet.

The number of undergraduates had steadily diminished, as would be expected, since the war began. The departure of the Americans and the virtual cessation of applications from India would probably bring the figures this year lower than they had been since the Civil War. He wished he was in a position to say that he handed over the university to his successor in as flourishing a condition as when he took office. The war had affected them in all departments, and there was not one in which they had not suffered. It had fallen to him to preside over the university during the period of its decline. He hoped it would fall to the new Vice-Chancellor at any rate to begin the process of its restoration.

Mr. Herbert Ponting, who accompanied Captain Scott's South Polar expedition, and took the famous series of moving pictures during that voyage of discovery, is a whole-hearted advocate of the cinematograph for school purposes. In an interview with a representative of the Manchester Guardian, he declares that there is no limit to the educational possibilities of the film. According to his statement America and Germany have not only installed the cinematograph in the schools, but in the latter country there are to be opened moving picture exhibitions for juveniles, at which only subjects of an educational nature will be shown. England, said Mr. Ponting, cannot afford to be outplacied in this work.

He recommends that there should be a branch of the Department of Education with powers to acquire the rights in really important educational films, so that they may be used not only for teaching under this scheme, but preserved for posterity. At convenient centers there should be erected, generally in school playgrounds, suitable iron buildings. One such center as this would adequately serve ten schools, averaging three hundred scholars each. Here history, natural history, art, literature, legend, and geography would become vivid to the child's mind. The industrial operations of the whole globe could be brought before the young scholar seated at his desk.

Mr. Ponting said that he had been approached by America for the purchase of the entire rights in his complete moving picture record of Captain Scott's South Pole exploration. But he intended that the British Government should have the offer of those rights for very much less than the consideration named in the negotiations with America.

At a meeting of the Highland Association (An Comunn Gaidhealach) in Glasgow, there was submitted a report of the education committee dealing, amongst other matters, with the teaching of Gaelic in Highland schools. The results of the children's examinations were discussed. One of the speakers from Oban said he always made it a point, when looking over advertisements for teachers for Highland schools, to see if they had the qualification of being able to teach Gaelic and if it were a condition of appointment. He regretted that in many cases this was not insisted on. The Government ought to place Gaelic on the curriculum of Highland schools as one of the compulsory subjects. Another member of the association said that An Comunn must put more spirit into their work. He had attended the recent Eldestedford in Birkhead, and he would like to see a similar movement, a great national movement, in the cause of Gaelic.

The scarcity of Gaelic-speaking teachers and their inadequate remuneration having been touched upon, a proposal was made that legislation should be asked for to enable clever boys and girls, selected out of each Highland school, to get a training in the teaching of Gaelic. The chairman observed that he had been a member of a deputation which pressed for the establishment of an education board for the Highlands, such board to have sufficient funds placed at its disposal to meet the special needs of the Highlands. He was away from that interview with the Secretary for Scotland and Sir John Struthers (the departmental secretary) with the conviction that until an emphatic expression of opinion came directly from the people of the Highlands themselves, there was not much chance of anything being done in this direction.

The South Africa College proposes to establish a chair of Bantu languages. Hitherto the intimate study of this group of languages has been left to a few missionaries, or to European scholars. It is satisfactory that for the future a definite place will be given to the chief college of Cape Town to the study of the language of the great mass of South African people. The two races (for in this regard Dutch and English count as but one race) will move forward most surely when they understand one another less imperfectly. This makes it all the more necessary that the new chair should be filled by some one who is in deep sympathy with native thought and feeling and aspiration. Moreover, as the Christian Express rightly observes, the Bantu people themselves—their customs, laws and origins—should be studied by the side of their

languages. In process of time it is not unlikely that two separate chairs will be founded, one for research in the Bantu languages, the other for the study of the people. But until this is done, there should be no isolation of the study of the native languages from the study of native social conditions and history.

The beginning of the academic year at Cambridge was marked by the entry upon his duties of the new Vice-Chancellor, Dr. A. E. Shiner, master of Christ's College. A valedictory address was delivered by the outgoing Vice-Chancellor, who said that the work of all the departments of the university had been maintained during the year, though the number of students had again decreased. There were, in residence, in the Michaelmas term 444 undergraduates, of whom 144 were freshmen. The number of Cambridge men on service had increased to 14,450, the increase being mainly due to entrance scholars, and others admitted who in some cases were matriculated students, but who had resided. Besides those serving with the military forces, many members of the electoral roll were engaged on war services of various kinds.

The Financial Board estimated the income of the chest for 1917 at £20,400, compared with an actual income of £51,900 in 1913, or a falling off from the pre-war standard of 68 per cent. The expenditure for the year was estimated at £36,200. The financial position of the university was better than had been expected, but even if its income after the war reached the pre-war standard, it would be insufficient to meet the claims for future expenditure.

97 university scholarships and prizes offered the year under review, there were no candidates for 33, and 23 others were not awarded. For the first time since their establishment there were no candidates for the Chancellor's classical medals.

Classes in various faculties of Edinburgh University were reopened recently, when the small number of male students was again a noticeable feature. The university authorities once more intimate that in view of the special circumstances of the time they may find it necessary to postpone certain courses of instruction during the session.

Sir Richard Lodge in opening the class in history, commented upon the continuance of placid university studies at a time like the present, and the difficulty for teacher and class of concentrating attention upon them. Young men, and young women also, he said, must have an uneasy feeling in their own minds as to whether the proper place for them at the present time was the classroom. It was in the faculty of arts that the doubt was most insistent. The consideration which influenced him, and it influenced the Government, was that one great national need was for trained teachers; and it would be a national misfortune if the supply of teachers, already reduced to the minimum, was to fall by the interruption of training.

It looks as if Mr. Fisher's education bill may have to encounter the determined opposition of the Roman Catholic hierarchy. Addressing the members of the Catholic Young Men's Society at Liverpool, Archbishop Whitehead said (according to the report in the Liverpool Post) that the president of the board had not taken the trouble to descend from his lofty ideals to the realities of life. The speaker referred to the provision under the bill of a ladder from the elementary schools to the university; and said that Mr. Fisher seemed to have forgotten that of the 6,000,000 children in the elementary schools of England a very large proportion belonged, and would always belong, to the laboring classes. More than 90 per cent of them never had, and never would have, any ambition to rise above their own station in life; still less were they willing to sacrifice the prospective earnings of their children to attain this end. The one consideration which perpetually haunted their lives, and which was likely to continue in an acute stage for years after the end of the war, was that of the family living wage. Any educational proposal regarding their children would always be judged by its effect on the dominating consideration of rent, food and clothing. For half a century, seven or eight years' schooling sufficed them, and their parents before them, to fit them to be good honest laborers. They would not persuade them that their children needed any more schooling to prepare them to be laborers, like themselves.

"But even if the position of the laboring classes under this bill were satisfactory," proceeded Dr. Whitehead, "I feel bound to say that I am convinced that a number of its provisions, and the whole spirit of the bill are such that make the bill quite unacceptable to the (Roman) Catholic body." I am equally convinced that if the powers granted by the bill to the Board of Education and to the local education authorities become the law of the land, it will mean the gradual extinction of the (Roman) Catholic and of the non-provided schools of the country. . . . You will ask what is to be the means for defeating this bill. I think it may be safely left in the hands of our (Roman) Catholic people. I can only surmise what they may do. Their action may take the form of passive resistance on a gigantic scale."

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Sixteen additional counties in Arkansas adopted the county superintendent plan for school administration this year, according to reports to the State Department of Public Instruction, bringing the total counties having superintendents to 56. This leaves 19 counties without superintendents.

DEMOCRACY AND
THE UNIVERSITYDr. Marion LeRoy Burton,
Taking Up Duties at Minnesota
Institution, Tells of Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Since July the University of Minnesota has been under the direction of a new president, Dr. Marion LeRoy Burton, former head of Smith College—more properly the university, as represented by its student body, has known its new president a much shorter time, classes having opened on Oct. 10, and the university is coming to know and like the tall, strong, red-haired, brown-faced scholar who is the fourth president to rule over it, in its nearly 50 years of existence. What is more to the point in this article, Dr. Burton is coming to know the university and the thousand and one things and persons who make up its life well enough to tell a representative of The Christian Science Monitor something of what his aims are for the school, in the first interview that he has granted to the press since his arrival in Minneapolis.

Explaining why—the fact needed explanation—he did not wish to usher in his first few weeks of administration here by talking to reporters of his hopes and desires, Dr. Burton said that Dr. Eliot of Harvard worked out his plans for elective courses piecemeal over a period of years, and university policies have a way of thus presenting themselves and being solved one by one.

"One of my ambitions is to be a students' president," said Dr. Burton, and added without displeasure that he and already overheard undergraduates calling him "Prexy." To that end he has instituted an innovation at the men's union of a night each week which will be called "the president's mixer," even as the freshmen have their "freshmen's mixer" and the sophomores an evening like it. Every Wednesday evening Dr. Burton will be at the union, meeting as many of the undergraduates as possible, talking over with them the intimate things that concern them and concern the university, its scholastic, athletic and other affairs. Not only this avenue of friendliness has been opened, but a general invitation has been issued by the President to every student to call on him in his sunny little office in the library building, overlooking the oak-studded sward of the north main campus, to talk over individual problems, apply the experience of the older man to the affairs of the younger one. Already there is an air of democratic cordiality about the office of the president which reminds one of the days of President Cyrus Northrop, friend of every undergraduate, and the first sign that greets a visitor on the door of the president's office, carries the homely and pleasant phrase, "Come in."

"At the freshmen mixer the other evening I shook hands with 1000 members of that class," said Dr. Burton. "Already I feel that I am nearer to them and to their ideas and ideals, which go far toward making up what the spirit of the university will be, merely from greeting them, looking into their faces, and exchanging some few words."

One is not surprised that the major policy of the university head who began his work as a newspaper carrier in Minneapolis, and whose efforts alone are responsible for his college and university training, should be to throw open the advantages of his institution to as many as are able to grasp them.

"The greatest immediate need of Minnesota is for larger salaries for members of the faculty," said Dr. Burton, in answer to a question from his visitor. "We need not only more instructors, but more and better ones, and the war and the resultant high cost of living are responsible for some pathetic conditions among some of those we have, though the war also has helped conditions somewhat by reducing our attendance slightly. You asked me a few moments ago whether the need of the university is not rather for higher scholarship than a larger student body. It is, but a state university may not gain scholarship standards by limiting attendance, as some of the endowed universities of the East do, and still meet its duty. At Minnesota we must take care of 20,000 students if the happy time comes when that number asks for admission. I hope the day will soon dawn when every girl or boy in the State desiring university training, despite his or her financial state, will be able to enter the institution and be given an opportunity to receive the proper training to become a good citizen. When democracy and education work hand-in-hand in this manner, it will be possible for every child to work out his own future, if it is not, indeed, possible now."

However, the mind of the Minnesota president does not run in a groove, and he is emphatically not of the opinion that education can be swallowed in capsules. There had been, in the past, he believed, too inflexible a rigidity of courses. One could not take a course in economics or sociology and finish it with the belief that he now knew all about economics or sociology. In these two subjects, especially, problems of real life must be correlated with the knowledge gained from the authorities. "In your business, for instance," he went on, "you find the necessity many times of digging into a new subject and learning all that you can. The best thing that a university can do next to imparting the right ideals of citizenship in its students, is to teach them how to extend the beginnings of education which they get here, in their reading and study in later life, and to so train the mind that they wish to extend that education. Democracy

has been accused of being inefficient, and it is the problem of the schools, from the kindergarten up, so to train our people as to make democracy efficient and successful. However far our national system falls short, some of us prefer to have life less competent if by so doing we can preserve the things that make life beautiful and enjoyable."

Speaking of the physical needs of the university, its president said that the chief lack he had found was of "some place on the campus which will represent to the student body and the State at large the spirit of the university itself." This, he believed, would be a building, more than a building, to contain the administrative offices, and also an auditorium large enough to seat the entire student body on occasions when the president wished to "get some particular idea across to all of them," or when a distinguished visitor was to be heard. The convocation place is now the armory, never intended for affairs of the sort, of insufficient size and little more than a barn.

Of course, the university finds in the former president of Smith a firm friend of coeducation and the intellectual training of women. Along with the establishment this year of a four-year course in business has come an innovation in the shape of a vocational adviser for women who wish to train themselves for their after-university careers. Another of Dr. Burton's efforts has been to cleanse the university faculty of any taint of disloyalty, one professor having been dismissed for this cause. The university president was careful to explain to his interviewer his firm belief that "academic freedom" has nothing to do with a case of this sort. A state university, he believes, is representative in a degree of the state government, and responsible to that government for the ideas of patriotism instilled in the minds of its students. It cannot close its eyes to unpatriotic teachings.

"My ideas of a university's function may be summed up in a few words," Dr. Burton said in parting. "Speaking technically, it is first the imparting of information, and second, research work. In its broader aspect, it is training citizens for citizenship."

AN EDUCATIONAL
CAUSERIE

It is interesting to note the attitude toward the nation which the teachers of the public schools of the United States are taking at the present time. Like the universities and colleges, the secondary and high schools are being called upon to pass tests of patriotism. Choices between placing stress upon German and upon French and the Latin tongues are being made. School boards are investigating charges of anti-Americanism and pro-Germanism, and in some cases are getting rid of suspects or proved disseminators of "pacifism." Pupils are being called upon to use such leisure time as they may have for distinctly conservation ends. Curricula are being readjusted so as to increase the practical efficiency of students, and in the field of secondary education as in the collegiate grades the fight is on between champions of the humanities and of the applied natural sciences.

All these and also other phases of the controversy have been discussed at the state teachers' associations held this month. Sometimes it has been a personal issue, as in Wisconsin, where the educators have formally deplored the action of Senator La Follette for his failure to meet the demands of the hour as a patriot. Sometimes it has been a square facing, as by the teachers of the Massachusetts association, of the rival claims of the humanists and the natural science teachers for a right to dominate the education of the future. But in a majority of cases it has been simply an issue of indorsement or condemnation of the nation's policy toward Germany; and there is yet to be reported a single case of failure of the teaching group to give the President, Congress and the army and navy unqualified support.

Apropos of the meeting of the Massachusetts association and the debate it staged between President Emeritus Eliot of Harvard on the one side and President Melklejohn of Amherst College on the other, it is in order to remark that, while not entirely successful as a debate, it was illuminating inasmuch as it gave the teachers a chance to show by their applause that there is a reaction on toward the older and more humanistic ideals of education, which the preparatory schools as well as the colleges are feeling. Not even the personal prestige of Mr. Eliot can induce those who hear him still making extraordinary claims for the superiority of training in the senses and in the fields of inductive natural science to show approving sympathy. Studies that shape character, discipline the mind, and exalt moral standards, such as President Melklejohn invariably champions whenever he states the case for the Amherst ideal of education, get the applause. If the reactions of the Massachusetts teachers at their recent convention are all typical of those of the country at large, they have been converted to utilitarianism by the record of the German theory of education tested by its results since August, 1914.

Yet another incident of this Massachusetts convention needs to be emphasized, namely: the sympathetic welcome given to the United States Commissioner of Education as he argued for increasing federal authority in connection with the national education, and the unequivocal indorsement given by President Emeritus Eliot to the plan for compulsory training of all persons in the nation in gaining and keeping a maximum

of physical efficiency. When it is recalled how steadfastly Massachusetts has held to the ideal of home rule in affairs of education, however much it might champion federalism and nationalism in affairs of politics and economics, it will be understood how far along the nationalistic trend has gone under the stimulus of the war, and how far-reaching in the realm of civics its revolutionary effects are to be. Massachusetts has sent from its educational institutions to the war service, either as military commanders, civilian, expert aids or public officials, an extraordinary number of men and women, all of whom will return to their positions less parochial, sectional and provincial in point of view; and from them the nationalistic theory of education is sure to gain not a few ardent and able champions, once war ceases.

It is one of the ironies of the hour that just as sculptors are fighting over the statue of Lincoln, so educators are fighting over the Eliot ideal of a preparatory school, which the Rockefeller foundation has set up in New York in connection with the Teachers College, New York City, and called the Lincoln School. It is particularly unfortunate that its projectors should have begun its career with such a misrepresentation of the facts as to the scholarship and intellectual ability of students studying Latin and Greek. Unretracted, such charges persisted in simply creating suspicions of a sort such as the principal of Andover's famous academy voiced at the recent meeting of the Massachusetts Teachers Association.

LANGUAGE STUDY
IN UNITED STATESGerman Being Dropped in Favor
of French and Spanish, the
Bureau of Education Finds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In pursuance of its program for a more thorough preparation in citizenship, the Bureau of Education has recently investigated the extent to which foreign languages are taught in the elementary schools of the United States. From statistics compiled by the Bureau it appears that only 19 cities out of 163 of 25,000 population or over, from which reports were received, teach foreign languages below the seventh grade of the elementary school. In 12 of these cities German is the foreign language taught; in three cities German, French and Spanish are all taught in the elementary grades; in one city German, Italian and Polish; while in the three remaining cities the languages taught to elementary school children are French and Spanish alone or in combination. In a few cities the foreign language is taught in all the grades from the first to the eighth; in others the instruction does not begin until the fifth or sixth grade. In one city as many as 22,000 children study German in the elementary school.

Of particular importance is the fact that few of the school superintendents who replied to the Bureau's inquiry favor the teaching of German or any other foreign language in the lower elementary school, though many of them believe thoroughly in foreign language study in the higher grades. A California superintendent says, "I was in doubt before the war. I am becoming convinced now that our public schools should teach 'one' foreign language, one flag." The teaching of a foreign language below the seventh grade is a sentimental hold of the old country on Americans of the second generation." An Illinois superintendent says: "The public schools should not assist in perpetuating a foreign language in the home and foreign view points in the community." An Iowa superintendent is careful to explain that German is taught in the elementary grades in his schools because "German-American grandparents and many parents demand it."

In its statement regarding the situation the Bureau makes the following suggestions: "There is a general agreement among educators and the public men, both in this country and abroad, that there should be no interference with the existing school and college provision for the teaching of German; that a knowledge of the German language is more important now than it was before the war. The upper elementary grades, especially where organized in the junior high school, may quite properly offer foreign languages, including German, but educators generally look upon the teaching of foreign languages in the lower elementary grades as of very questionable value."

SUPERINTENDENTS' ADVISERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—For the purpose of bringing about a higher degree of cooperation between the teaching staff and the administrative officers of its public school system, a body known as the Superintendents' Advisory Council has been added to the organization of the Los Angeles School Department. As part of the purposes and functions of this body it is set forth that the council is to consist tentatively of the superintendent and seven teachers, one of whom is to be the president of the High School Teachers Association, the other six to be teachers named by the president, subject to confirmation by the executive committee. Any policies of the superintendent or of the Board of Education may be brought up in the council for criticism so long as the criticism is kept within the proper professional bounds.

PORTO RICO LACKS
SCHOOL TEACHERSProblem of Instruction as Well as
of Attendance Confronts De-
partment of Education

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—With 125 licensed teachers refusing appointments the Department of Education is having a hard time to find teachers willing to go into the country districts and take up their chosen profession in 19 new rural school buildings that were ready for occupancy by the end of last June. The Commissioner of Education decided to hold examinations of candidates for rural license in all headquarters towns, in an effort to fill the vacancies.

The reluctance of teachers to take up positions in the country districts is said to be due to the lack of proper house accommodations for them, the distance from social centers and hardships in the way of suitable food and transportation. The work is looked upon as a sort of missionary work. The standard required even in country teachers is very high, approval of applicants depending upon "scholarship and positive personal traits."

Altogether there were more than 30 new school buildings completed during the fiscal year. Eleven of them are in the large towns, and average seven or eight rooms each. The country schools are mostly of one room each. In spite of the increased facilities the school enrollment of children is said to show a slight decrease in comparison with last year's attendance. This apparent shortage is ascribed to the elimination of the double enrollment system, made necessary by the lack of school buildings. Under the old system children even as high as the third grade were given only a half-day's instruction while teachers really had double work. Now all children in the schools, even in the primary grades, are kept busy in school all day, but the new system, while more helpful to the children, is said to have resulted in a falling off in attendance.

The changes made this year by the Department of Education are not many, but significant. Great effort is being made to interest the rural communities in securing an education for their children and every possible inducement is being offered to get them to take an interest in the work that their children are doing. More than 2000 parents' meetings were held last year in the rural barrios. Agricultural agents are sent through the rural districts to stimulate the interest in this subject.

To make a success of the rural school has been an engrossing problem for many years. Children of the poorer families are needed at home to assist in earning their rice and beans. When they are old enough for the fifth or sixth grades they are sent into the cane fields or to more remunerative occupations. It is now the work of the rural school teacher not only to teach his class after he gets it but he must secure a class. Last year the department enforced the compulsory attendance laws in some cases. This year it is hoped that with the new inducements offered they will not have to resort to this.

NEW YORK TEACHERS
ASK EQUALITY OF PAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Women teachers of this city are going to renew their efforts for equal pay and to get an amendment passed by the State Legislature to the Silverstein law, which grants higher salaries to men teachers serving in the higher grades. Women of the State are also attempting to have another amendment passed, namely, one granting equal pay to all men and women in the public service. At the last meeting of the Interborough Association of Women Teachers, plans for such legislation were discussed, and it was decided to go forward with the preparation of the bills at once. The association also has plans for a more equitable adjustment of refunds to teachers who were absent and whose absences were excused with pay. Officers of the Interborough have ascertained that there is discrimination against the women workers in the public service throughout the State and they plan to make the elimination of it a state-wide issue.

"We will stand no more sex discrimination," said Miss Lina E. Gane, chairman of the press committee. "While this state-wide campaign is in progress the teachers in this city are going to urge upon the local authorities the elimination from the salary schedules of all reference to male and female teachers."

WOMAN TEACHER IN UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

TUSCALOOSA, Ala.—University of Alabama, originally open to male students only and closed to women during the years 1831 to 1893, when finally women were welcomed as students, has engaged a woman instructor for the first time in its history. The university has 125 women students at the present time. The faculty, however, has included 80 men and no women.

THE HOME FORUM

True Ideas Are Immortal

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN a paragraph in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 428), Mrs. Eddy says: "The great spiritual fact must be brought out that man is, not shall be, perfect and immortal. We must hold forever the consciousness of existence, and sooner or later, through Christ and Christian Science, we must master sin and death. The evidence of man's immortality will become more apparent, as material beliefs are given up and the immortal facts of being are admitted." It is supremely evident from this that man's immortality cannot properly be looked upon as something to be gained by passing through the portals of death. Immortality is essentially a thing of the eternal now, it is always with us whether we know it or not. This may seem unbelievable to the material senses, steeped as they are in the expectation of sin and death, but to spiritual understanding, if we accept the words and works of Christ Jesus, this is the only conclusion possible, for immortality and not mortality expressed his sense of omnipresence. He was essentially our Master and our Wayshower because he understood immortality.

If there is one thing, therefore, that the life of Christ Jesus proves it is the possibility that we may, even here and now, so understand Truth and Love that they may be said to have gained a permanent place in our consciousness, enabling us to prove their presence by actual demonstration. Thus Life, Truth, and Love understood become the basis of that true selfhood which is immortal. It was upon this basis of the uninterrupted immortality of man, made in God's image and likeness, that the Master not only did his own works, but also declared that those who should come after him and be his disciples in deed and in truth, would do exactly as he did. It follows, therefore, that the immortal idea or spiritual man was not only demonstrated as actually dwelling among the children of men in the days of long

ago, but that we have even today a spiritual or scientific right to apprehend the immortality of all right ideas which constitute man, yea, we have the right to search for and find this immortal man as our very selves at this very hour.

How, then, shall we recognize immortal or true ideas? What constitutes the difference between immortal ideas and mortal beliefs? Evidently it is entirely a question of the sum and substance of thought held in consciousness,—a question of how near our consciousness is approximating to the Mind that was in Christ Jesus, or whether it is resting content with supposititious beliefs of error known as the human or carnal mind. As Mrs. Eddy asks so pointedly: "Are thoughts divine or human? That is the important question." (Science and Health, p. 462.) The thoughts, therefore, that obtain in our consciousness should be of vital interest to us, far more so than merely material anxieties. The true understanding of God which Christ Jesus exemplified amply proves this. The great Prophet's thoughts about God and man, which were so true to Spirit that they constantly imparted a knowledge of Science rather than the vague theories of material sense, were plainly the natural, not the forced, expression or outcome of the right concepts he steadfastly held to in consciousness. They were in every way true and spiritual concepts, differing totally from those held in mortal mind.

The people, however, who saw Christ Jesus, did not understand him because they would not let go of erroneous self long enough to get his viewpoint, preferring rather to spend their time and effort in trying to persuade the Master that he must take their viewpoint if he wished to be accounted as the Messiah in their estimation. Therefore, they judged all things, including God, from a purely material or mortal sense point of view, while Christ Jesus judged all things

from the basis that God, infinite Mind, is All-in-all and that Spirit, the divine consciousness, alone is worthy of consideration. Thus, there seemed to be constant strife and discord between Jesus and his contemporaries, and this, in spite of the fact that both he and they had received their information about spiritual things from the same source. Both had the same law and the same prophets, but to one the message was spiritual while to the other it was largely material, and this distinction came about entirely through the scientific understanding Jesus had of immortal man.

Why should not the life of Christ Jesus be called a scientific life? Was not the understanding, the true selfhood, that never swerved an instant from the concept which enthroned God, not in some farthest away place, but right in Jesus' own true consciousness, worthy of the name scientific? Mrs. Eddy must have recognized this in another instance for she speaks of John's consciousness, which beheld the vision of the Apocalypse, as the "scientific consciousness." She says: "Accompanying this scientific consciousness was another revelation, even the declaration from heaven, supreme harmony, that God, the divine Principle of harmony, is ever with men, and they are His people." (Science and Health, p. 573.) And what else could ideas which embody Life, Truth, and Love be than immortal?

It is perfectly plain, of course, that in order to gain this "scientific consciousness" or spiritual idea that constitutes the real man, a study of the Bible and "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is necessary, as well as willingness to give up the old landmarks of self; for no scientific understanding can be gained without an effort corresponding to the results obtained. This is evidently what Mrs. Eddy meant when she declared that "A thorough perusal of the author's publications heals sickness." (Science

and Health, p. 446.) Now the healing of sickness in Christian Science does just one thing: it points out the great fact that the real or spiritual man is immortal even here and now and that he is forever dwelling "in the secret place of the most High."—In the divine consciousness, or Spirit, where all things are immortal because they are governed by the law of divine Mind, by Life, Truth and Love, and not by supposititious error, alias mortal mind.

The Three

Fate and hard foes are prevailing?
Friends leave you stricken? The three,
When was their strength ever failing?
The cliff, and the wind, and the sea.
Sleep climbs the path—never shun it—
Up where the hidden larks sing;
There is rest on the cliff when you've won it,
In the grass that is fragrant with ling.

No cry from the gulls, dipping, calling;
No voice from the boats far below;
No sound from the waves, leaping, falling.
To edge the sand crescent with snow.

Here stilled is the scourging emotion
And hushed is Memory's sigh
In the limitless peace of the ocean.
In the moors rolling up to the sky.
—Edward Bliss Reed.

A Royal Revel

It seems as if the day was not wholly profane in which we have given heed to some natural object. The fall of snowflakes in the still air, preserving to each crystal its perfect form; the blowing of sleet over a wide sheet of water, and over plains; the waving of reeds; the mimic waving of acres of houstonia, whose innumerable forets whiten and ripple before the eye; the reflection of trees and flowers in glassy lakes; the musical, steaming, odorous south wind which converts all trees to wind-harps; the crackling and sparkling of hemlock in the flames; or of pine logs, which lend glory to the walls and faces in the sitting-room,—these are music and pictures. . . . My house stands in low land, with limited outlook, and on the skirt of the village. But I go with my friend to the shore of our little river, and with one stroke of the paddle, I leave the village politics and personalities, yes, and the world of villages and personalities behind, and pass into a delicate realm of sunset and moonlight, too bright almost for spotted man to enter without novitiate and probation. We penetrate bodily this incredible beauty; we dip our hands in this painted element: our eyes are bathed in these lights and forms. A holiday, a villeggiatura, a royal revel, the proudest, most heart-rejoicing festival that valor and beauty, power and taste, ever decked and enjoyed, establishes itself on the instant. These sunset clouds, these delicately emerging stars, with their private and ineffable glances, signify and proffer it. I am taught the poorness of our invention, the ugliness of towns and palaces. Art and luxury have early learned that they must work as enhancement and sequel to this original beauty. I am over-instructed for my return. Henceforth I shall be hard to please. I cannot go back to toys. I am grown expensive and sophisticated. I can no longer live without elegance; but a countryman shall be my master of revels.—Emerson.

Doing One's Utmost

To produce great things, one ought to be intent only upon doing one's utmost, and never stop to consider whether the thing be great or little in the abstract. . . . To work with all one's heart, but with all singleness of heart is the right thing, and whoso does this may feel satisfied, whatever the result of one's labor may be.—G. F. Watts.

How Dull

How dull it is to pause, to make an end,
To rust unburnish'd, not to shine in use.
—Tennyson.

From "The Gondoliers"

ration between us, I should describe it as a legal fiction carried a little too far.

Anni.—It's rather a nice point. I don't like to express an opinion off-hand. Suppose we reserve it for argument before the full Court?

Mar.—Yes, but what are we to do in the meantime?

Anni.—I think we may take an interim order for double rations on Their Majesties entering into the usual undertaking to indemnify in the event of an adverse decision?

Giorgio.—That, I think, will meet the case. But you must work hard—stick to it—nothing like work.

Giu.—Oh, certainly. We quite understand that a man who holds the magnificent position of King should do something to justify it. We are called "Your Majesty," we are allowed to buy ourselves magnificent clothes, our subjects frequently nod to us in the streets, the sentries always return our salutes, and we enjoy the inestimable privilege of heading the subscriptions to all the principal charities. In return for these advantages

the least we can do is to make ourselves useful about the Palace.

[They sing]

Rising early in the morning,
We proceed to light our fire.
Then Our Majesty adorning
In its workaday attire,
We embark without delay
On the duties of the day.
First, we polish off some batches
Of political dispatches;
Then, if business isn't heavy,
We may hold a Royal levee.
Or ratify some acts of Parliament.
Then we probably review the household troops—
With the usual "Shalloo humps!" and
"Shalloo humps!"

Or receive with ceremonial and state
An interesting Eastern potentate. . . .
Then we polish the Regalia and the Coronation Plate—
Spend an hour in titivating
All our Gentlemen-in-Waiting;
Or we run on little errands for the Ministers of State.
Oh, philosophers may sing
Of the troubles of a king;
Yet the duties are delightful, and the privileges great;
But the privilege and pleasure

That we treasure beyond measure
Is to run on little errands for the Ministers of State. . . .

We may make a Proclamation,
Or receive a deputation—
Then we possibly create a Peer or two.
Then we help a fellow-creature on his path
With the Garter or the Thistle or the Bath.
Or we dress and toddle off in semi-state
To a festival, a function, or a fête.
Then we go and stand as sentry
At the Palace (private entry),
Marching hither, marching thither, up
and down and to and fro.
At half-past twelve or one
With a pleasure that's emphatic,
We retire to our attic
With a gratifying feeling that our duty has been done!

Oh, philosophers may sing
Of the troubles of a king,
But of pleasures there are many
And of troubles there are none;
And the culminating pleasure
That we treasure beyond measure
Is the gratifying feeling that our duty has been done! —W. S. Gilbert.

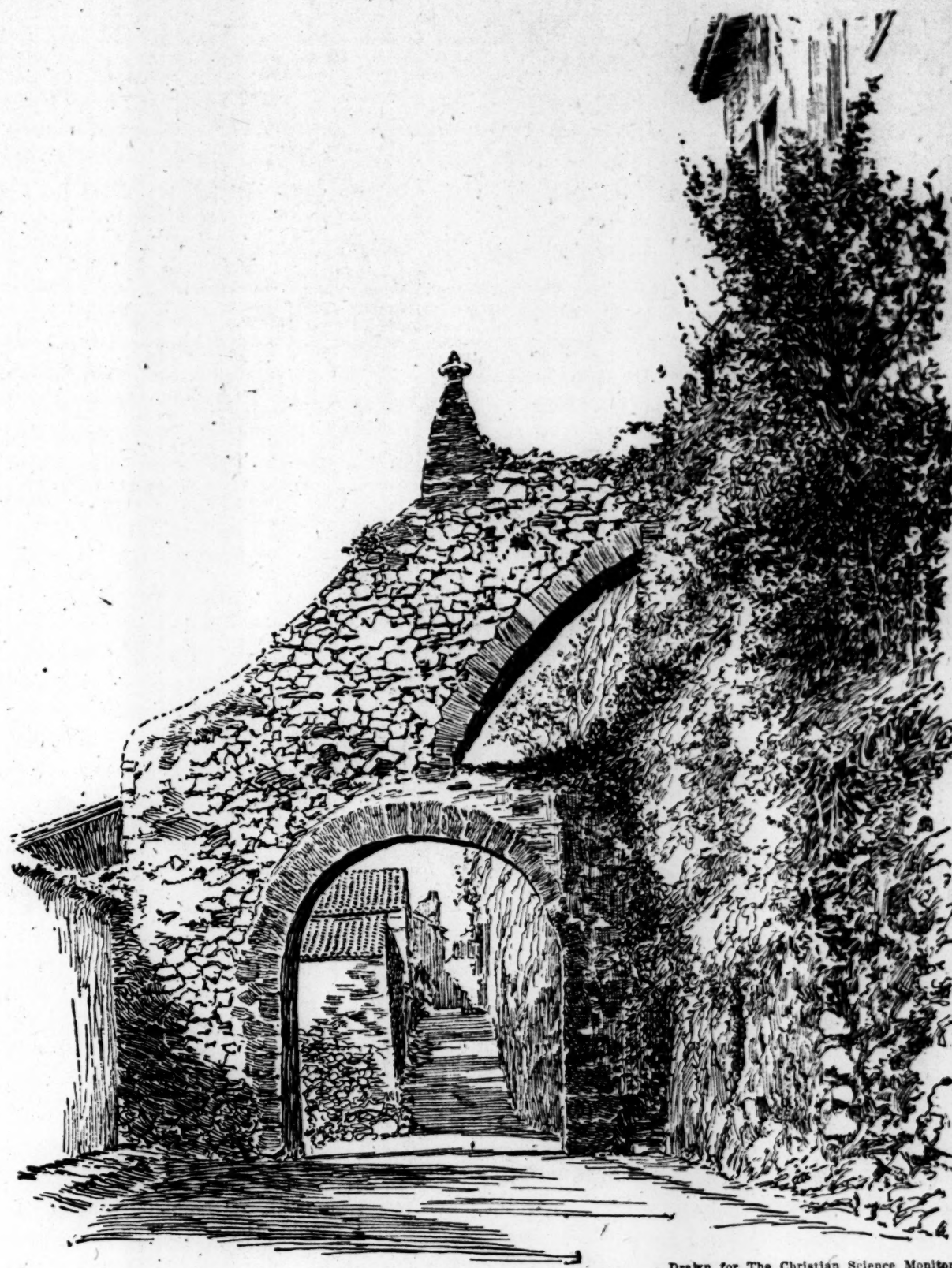
Courage, All!

Old gods, avant! The rosy East is waking,
And in the dawn your shapes of clay are shaking:
You broke men's hearts, and now your own are breaking.

The rusted chain that bound the world is broken:
A new strange star pricks down the night for token:
And the Great Word is waiting to be spoken.
—Edwin Markham.

Well Arranged Time

Well arranged time is the surest mark of a well arranged mind.—Pitman.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Entrance to the Village of Roncevaux, Spain

One of the most interesting spots in the new Franco-Spanish "Yellowstone Park," as it might be called, which lies on the frontier of the two nations, is the entrance to the village of Roncevaux, just over the boundary on the Spanish side. The village is so close to the mountains that the bears come down to visit it frequently. The historical defile of Roncevaux,

where Charlemagne's rear guard was vanquished, lies to the immediate left, the way shown in the picture being built sheer up from it. The President of France and the Spanish monarch had just about completed negotiations for the permanent setting aside of this territory as a natural park when the present war broke out. The war will not, however, interfere with the plan

and doubtless this spot will some day be much visited by travelers on the Continent.

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, NOV. 22, 1917

EDITORIALS

Signor Giolitti

ONE of the most significant developments in Italian politics for some time past has been the effort which is being made by Signor Giolitti openly to resume that political power and influence which, until his eclipse in the early summer of 1915, he had exercised in Italy, unquestioned, for nearly twenty years. The present is not a time for mincing matters, or for risking experiments. It is a time when the record of those who claim to be leaders in any country may justly be subject to careful scrutiny. Only those should be entrusted with power who, the nation can be reasonably certain, will remain faithful to their trust.

Briefly then, what is Signor Giolitti's record? Quite a youth when Italy fought her wars of liberation, he entered on a bureaucratic career, rose successively from the post of Procurator del Re, at Turin, until he was offered a seat in the Cabinet of Depretis, whose policy of opportunism he subsequently, quite frankly, made his own. In May, 1892, he was summoned to form a Cabinet, but, in the following year, he fled to Berlin in consequence of the Banca Romana scandals. His fall, as far as popular favor was concerned, was decisive, but it was always found impossible to bring any charges definitely home to him. His parliamentary and court influence was immense, and, although he was impeached after his resignation, the Supreme Court quashed the impeachment by denying the competence of the ordinary tribunals to judge ministerial acts. So Signor Giolitti returned from Berlin, and it was then that he began to work for that position of "the power behind the throne" which he ultimately attained to, held for so long, and wielded so unscrupulously. By keeping well in the background, and giving the public time to forget, as well as by the most astounding system of parliamentary intrigue, he gradually regained some of his former power, and, finally, about the year 1900, by openly fathoming the socialistic and democratic cause, he climbed back to favor. Later, it is true, his strong repressive measures alienated the sympathy of the Socialists and Democrats, but he had gained his purpose, and, from 1901 to 1914, he practically controlled Italian politics. He himself was very far from always appearing in office, his policy being to retain a select coterie of lieutenants whose appointments he secured in order to steer through particular crises.

When Signor Salandra became Premier, in 1915, he quickly showed Signor Giolitti that he meant to think for himself. The great world war had broken out. Signor Salandra was in favor of intervention, and he had a very large section of the country behind him. Signor Giolitti, for his own reasons, was opposed to intervention, and so, for nearly a year, there continued that strange struggle, in which the Vatican played a prominent part, and which terminated in the famous incident of Signor Salandra resigning "suddenly and without warning." Signor Giolitti exerted every influence to secure his own return to power, but the King confirmed Signor Salandra in office, and, almost immediately thereafter, Italy declared war on Austria. As a consequence, Signor Giolitti and his party were so thoroughly beaten as to be almost forgotten.

Signor Giolitti, however, has never forgotten. Keeping well in the background, as he did some twenty-five years ago, he has worked through his party, and, having at his disposal those secret influences which are being uncovered all over the world, he has never ceased, in spite of some incidents which might appear to prove the contrary, to exert all his power against the Government. And now he is emerging into the political limelight once again, and once again, just as he did a quarter of a century ago, he is emerging as a champion of the people. In his recent speech when appointed president of the Provincial Council of Cuneo, he drew a vivid picture of the return of the soldiers after the war, and gave his audience clearly to understand that if he were in power when that took place, all the great changes which the times demanded would be forthcoming.

The people of Italy, like the people of most countries, have short memories. They may have forgotten the bitter repressive measures adopted by their former champion when he became Premier in 1903. The press, however, is not so forgetful. The *Corriere della Sera* frankly characterized the speech as a bid for power, and, referring to Signor Giolitti's effacement during the last two years, did not hesitate to say: "He was silent, but his followers continued the propaganda, the propaganda of discouragement amongst the people and the press." Italy would do well to beware of Signor Giolitti and the Giolittian party. Russia is not the only country with its Deutschtum.

A Journalistic Tooley Street

SEVERAL years ago Mr. Zangwill wrote a delightful and humorous comedy, which he entitled "What The Country Wants." The hero of the play was a successful newspaper proprietor who had comprehensive ideas of what the country wanted based, with a heart-whole egotism, on what a country peopled by him would have wanted. He may, in short, be said to have stood to the country, from a journalistic standpoint, very much as the "three tailors of Tooley Street" stood to it from a political standpoint. Now what the worthy gentleman in question had never succeeded in discovering was that it is perfectly possible to be a successful newspaper director, and yet to overestimate lamentably your own influence. The war has seen an enormous amount of wasted journalistic energy, from papers which seem to have regarded it as their mission in life to throw critical brickbats at the head of any individual who might threaten to shorten the statue of their own particular deities. There was a time when Lord Kitchener's name was one to conjure with from Temple Bar to Ludgate Hill. Then came the discovery in certain quarters, that Lord Kitchener imagined

that he knew how to run the War Office better than certain other people. In consequence, an attack was delivered, upon him, by a certain group of journals with the whole volume of ink at their disposal. Every day the country was assured that what it wanted was a new Secretary of State for War. Journalistic Tooley Street knew it wanted it. But, unfortunately, those who lived outside of Tooley Street did not know it, and, as a result, the journals in question found themselves engaged not in writing editorials on the subject of Lord Kitchener's resignation, but in calculating their own loss of circulation.

There have been quite a number of other people in the interval which has elapsed since that time whom the public have been assured they did not want. There was Sir John Jellicoe, for instance. Tooley Street, like the Mikado, had him on the list. Then, there was Sir Douglas Haig. Tooley Street knew he would not be missed. And then, there was Sir William Robertson. Tooley Street was certain that he never would be missed. But the curious thing was that the country didn't seem to know what it wanted, and though Tooley Street anathematized with all the anathemas of the Cardinal Lord Archbishop of Rheims, neither Sir John Jellicoe, nor Sir Douglas Haig, nor Sir William Robertson were, apparently, "a penny the worse." So things went on until Tooley Street began to get alarmed. What was going to happen, it had to ask itself, if the country was so asleep that it could not be got to know what it wanted. Of course, it wanted it all the time, because Tooley Street wanted it, and everybody knows that Tooley Street is always the people of England. In such circumstances, there was nothing for it but for Tooley Street to assume the guise of the Duchess in "Alice in Wonderland," and to require the head of the Prime Minister. Off with his head, insisted Tooley Street, but an irresponsible public only smiled, and said that that was Tooley Street's way. Then Tooley Street got annoyed. Tooley Street stamped like the Duchess, and worked itself up until it was really persuaded that the people of England did want a change in Downing Street.

The situation was so unlike anything in Tooley Street, the failure to follow the advice of Tooley Street so incomprehensible, that it became clear to Tooley Street that the President of the United States would have in future to run the world, strictly, of course, on the Tooley Street plan. Then it was that there came another disappointment. The President of the United States explained, in the parlance of Tooley Street, "that he was not having any." Not, of course, that he used those words, but that was what it came to in Tooley Street. Worse than this followed. The Prime Minister got up in the House of Commons, and genially proposed to Tooley Street that it should prove, by a vote in that House, that it really was a synonym for the United Kingdom. And so great was the ingratitude of the country, that it failed to recognize that Tooley Street had known what it wanted all the time, and that was that it did not want Mr. Lloyd George.

Now, every properly written story has a moral, and the moral of Mr. Zangwill's play was this, if you go on long enough knowing what the country wants, the day may come when you may discover that the country does not want you.

The Enemy Alien and the Alien Friend

THE United States is at war with Germany only, but it is allied with nations that are at war with Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria. Germany is at war with the United States, but Germany's allies are not. The United States is doing everything it can to help Great Britain, France, and their allies to defeat Germany and her allies. The United States is doing all it can, likewise, to help Italy to defeat Austria, with which nation the Republic is not at war. Italy has not declared war against Germany; therefore, Italy and Germany are friendly Powers, but Germany is working with might and main to assist Austria in her invasion of Italy. The United States is on the most amicable terms with Turkey and Bulgaria, but it is contributing men, munitions, and money to aid in the war which its allies are waging against them. Turkey and Bulgaria, like Austria-Hungary, have nothing in particular against the United States, except that they would like to see it defeated and humiliated, with Great Britain and France, or disrupted and rendered impotent, as they hope to see Russia.

Enough has been said to make it clear that the Government at Washington, if it shall cling to the fiction that it is only partly involved in the war, seems bound to be confronted with a most delicate, if not an impossible, problem in differentiation. At almost every step, that is, it must determine, with great nicety, whether it is acting in accordance with, or is violating, international morals and law. It must know, to a positive certainty, whether it is, directly or indirectly, making war against its alien friends, on the supposition that they are its alien enemies, and whether its presumable enemy aliens are so in fact, or are only alien enemies as a result of circumstances beyond their control.

Already there are, in the country, signs of confusion arising from the difficulty which many good citizens experience in striving to decide whether certain persons with whom they come in contact are enemy aliens, alien enemies, or alien friends. Especially is this the case if the alien is a person of agreeable address, culture, or accomplishment along certain lines of artistic expression. These citizens would find it possible to conceive how a barber might be a spy, but, to many of them, it is incredible that a spy could be a bassoon player. It is true that they will admit, when pressed, that the United States is at war with Germany; but it is not true that the United States is at war with Germany's allies; moreover, one who is wedded to his B flat cornet, his slip-horn, or his trombone is a citizen of the world, and could not listen while others were talking about things he was paid to hear. Art, these good people will tell you, cannot be alien, and one who plays a violin "like an angel," although a subject of Austria, loves, perhaps most of all, the country which pays most liberally to hear him. If he learned an important secret concerning United States war plans, through his freedom of contact with informed people, he would go to some secluded spot, play a solo in a minor key, and forget the secret. Furthermore, he

is an Austrian, and the United States is not at war with Austria.

If, despite the sympathy that is going out from the softly sentimental element of the population toward aliens who are apparently trustworthy, but suspected of being otherwise, the United States Government shall adhere to its determination to put all enemy aliens, alien enemies, and seemingly alien friends, plain and ornamental, common and cultured, where they will be removed from the temptation and opportunity of betraying the nation, many musical programs may have to be abandoned, but this is a time of war, and the war is now practically the one business of the United States. The Government must, and will, be kind to its wards, the aliens, but it must consider everything it has at stake in the struggle, and be content even to forgo the delights of symphonic melody while its young men, shoulder to shoulder with the young men of its allies, are fighting at the front to make democracy safe for the world. It is even possible to see how the United States may quickly be brought to recognize the importance of proceeding, during the remainder of the war, in the interest of its people and of all humanity, on the plain, clear-cut assumption that it has, and can have, no friends save those arrayed on the side for which it is fighting.

A Woman in the Everglades

RECLAMATION of the swamp lands of Southern Florida, the district lying to the south of De Soto County and Lake Okeechobee, especially that dark and dismal area to the southeast, sometimes touching and sometimes receding from the Atlantic, and extending to the Gulf of Mexico, has for years been the dream of scores of adventurers, real estate promoters, and philanthropists. The district has tempted all of these because of its natural possibilities. No doubt some of those persons who have taken up land in the section, subdivided it, and offered it for sale, like some of those who have organized companies for the development of the Everglades, have been moved only by the most selfish motives. Others have, no doubt, been prompted by dishonesty. Both of these classes of exploiters have done the Everglades, and all of Southern Florida, harm that is beyond computation. Still, it is only just to say, that many schemes for colonization have failed for lack of sufficient financial backing, or because the attempts at settlement have been premature.

Florida, north and south, orange grove and pineapple patch, hummock land and cypress swamp, has captivated rich and poor alike, and held bound for years scores of people who came only for a visit of weeks or months. There is a subtle charm about it that thousands have felt but none have been able satisfactorily to explain. People go down there from the North, grub among the palmetto roots, plant things in the hot sands, live among the silences of the pines, threaten season after season to return home where they may find green grass and enjoy violent changes of temperature once more, but stay on. It is a new existence for them, something entirely foreign to their experience in the North. If they are not mere tourists who bask on hotel piazzas, they may be found, most of the time, close to a shack they would not look at at home, listening to the music of the swaying garlands of Spanish moss, to the gentle swishing of gulf or ocean waves, or to the cry of the loon or cormorant, spending today as they spent yesterday, and as they hope to spend tomorrow, cooling in the shade, and wondering, but not much caring, what is going on in the world.

Northern millionaires and multi-millionaires, as well as northern people with just enough to carry them along, have been caught and held after this fashion. So it was with Plant and Flagler and Stetson; so it was with the rich saw manufacturer, Hamilton Disston, and a group of his Philadelphia friends, who, believing everything possible in Florida, were ready to believe everything possible in the Everglades. They spent money "hand over fist." They engaged the services of skilled engineers. They constructed drainage canals. And they closed down after they had sunk millions. But they left the Everglades better than they found them, that is, more nearly habitable, and, Marian L. Horwitz, Mayor of Moore Haven, farmer, and generally successful proprietor of a large estate in the wilderness, has been, as she cheerfully acknowledges, enabled to realize in part the benefits accruing from their work.

If we want to know what farming in the Everglades means we must imagine a soil of rich compost or muck, six feet deep, the accumulated decayed vegetable matter of more years than it is safe to estimate. The millionaires, it seems, threw up their hands just as the tide was about to turn in their favor, and Marian Horwitz tells us that farmers from the North are now settling on the drained land in large numbers. But it is most interesting to learn what she says about herself. Here is an extract from one of her published letters:

My farm is the largest here and pronounced one of the richest in the country. I have more than 2000 acres of this muck soil. I am calling on my friends to join me here this winter so that we can put into cultivation enormous acreages of this muck land, which have been placed at my disposal, in the campaign to raise additional foodstuffs for the nation.

And regarding the political side of her activities:

As the first Mayor of this new city, I have been given widespread notoriety throughout the country. I feel the responsibility of all this. I have never been active in suffrage work; in fact have never felt that a woman should hold such a responsible position; but now that it has been thrust upon me, I intend doing my utmost. Under this form of government, I am judge, jury and general censor of morals for the community. I try all minor offenses and have power to administer sentences up to six months. The city marshal works under my orders and brings all prisoners before my court. My veto on bills and ordinances is conclusive unless a unanimous vote of the council of five repeals the bill. This community is back of me and we are going to have an orderly city.

In conclusion, this woman farmer and Mayor, in a country which, only a few years ago, was marked on the maps "Unexplored," bravely remarks, "I am carrying a burden which is tremendous, but I mean to see it through." There ought to be inspiration in this for both men and women, in the United States, who think their loads are too heavy or their responsibilities too great.

The Mayor of Moore Haven, Everglades, Florida, is another witness in support of the proposition that burdens are as light or as heavy as the bearers make them.

Notes and Comments

AFTER nine months on the fishing grounds, and after leaving in Boston a load of fish that brought \$85,350, providing each man of her crew with \$2170, the schooner Josephine De Costa has tied up at Providence, R. I., for the winter. When all bonuses were paid, her captain, Manuel Santos, took the balance, out of which he first paid the season's expenses and stowed away a comfortable sum for himself. The Josephine De Costa is not a trust, nor is she even a cooperative institution; she is just a boat that is operated on the plan of fair wages for fair work.

SIR ARTHUR LEE, the donor of Chequers, has written recently to the London papers of the removal of the mock-Gothic accretions from the original Elizabethan house. This fact reminds one of the story about Knebworth, which was also "Gothicized" by the first Lord Lytton. The embellishments, gargoyles, and stucco pinnacles, had a way of falling off in rough weather, a tendency which must have been disconcerting to the owner. The gardener, however, on these occasions, had the satisfaction of reporting to his master that "there was another of them monkeys fallen down in the night."

JOHN BURROUGHS and Hamlin Garland are at odds with regard to the conditions existing in the pioneer days of the United States West. Mr. Garland has recently dwelt upon the drabness, dryness and drudgery of early times in the West, but Mr. Burroughs takes him up sharply, saying: "Of course, it may be that a romantic strain leads me to minimize the hardship and loneliness, just as Garland's desire to get away to do other things led him to over-emphasize the dirt and drudgery. I can't agree with him on that point." Nor can many others who retain recollections of the freedom of thought, aspiration and action inseparable from those "bleak" beginnings on the frontier.

WHAT would be the fate of an astronomer royal in an eastern country threatened with air raids? A Shah of Persia, not so long ago, would simply have commanded an immediate eclipse of the moon, and the fate of the astronomer can be judged from a certain occurrence at Greenwich Observatory. It is related that, on the Shah of Persia visiting the observatory, in company with the Prince of Wales, afterward King Edward VII, the Shah commanded Sir George Airey instantly to produce an eclipse. The Astronomer Royal murmured something to the effect that the heavens were unfavorable—in short excused himself from making the experiment; whereupon the Shah, turning angrily to the future King of England, said: "You hear what he says? Cut off his head."

INSTEAD of rushing into the Non-Partisan League, or taking up with any other vehicles or expressions of organized discontent, as some ill-informed people predicted would be the case, farmers in the United States West are finding plenty of useful and agreeable occupation in "rounding up" and "running out" the I. W. W. Not much consideration is due persistent trouble makers, but it is only fair that they should be warned to keep away from the corn belt. They no longer need advice with regard to Arizona and New Mexico.

SO MUCH is said about Alsace-Lorraine, and so little is known of what is actually taking place within her borders, during these years of war. Lieutenant Cru of the French Army made Alsace-Lorraine a living reality to his audience at the National Liberal Club, in London, the other day. The German prisons are so full of Alsations, he said, that there is a waiting list, and in almost every house there is, in a place of honor, a record of the number of months spent by members of the family in German prisons. Hôtels de France is the name given to them, and the longer the term of his imprisonment the prouder the Alsatian feels. His convictions, to him, are so many honorable mentions.

It is said that in New York State many millions of dollars are long overdue for taxes. Just now there is a lull in war subscription drives, and it might be possible, pending the next appeal, to arouse the interest of delinquents sufficiently to impel them to hand over what they owe to the tax collection offices. Taxes go quite as far as voluntary contributions in carrying along patriotic work.

"For my part," Major-General von Disforth of the Prussian army is quoted as saying, in reply to some strictures on Kultur in the Ally newspapers, "I hope that we have merited the title of Barbarian." There may be some question as to the merits of the Prussian military gentlemen in other respects, but, in this particular, civilization is willing to concede everything. Not only is the hope of Major-General von Disforth fully attained; it is exceeded, immeasurably.

THERE is something charmingly homelike, to Americans, in at least one passage of a recent alleged interview between a newspaper correspondent and the Russian Revolutionary Foreign Minister, Mr. Trozky. Said the Russian official, as the correspondent reports him: "A few of our intellectuals who held ministerial posts got cold feet recently and resigned." Cold feet! What is Russian for cold feet?

A GREAT deal has been said and written regarding the numerous by-products of the Indian corn plant. Something new in that line, however, has just come to light. A western farmer reports that he is getting his corn shucked for nothing, while the man who is doing the work gratuitously is, nevertheless, making a good thing out of it. The latter, that is, is shucking to supply a concern that pays him well for perfect and clean shuckings to be used as wrappers for hot tamales. The volunteer shucker, it is said, makes as much as \$6 a day. Thus, "He doesn't amount to shucks," is another old saying destined for the scrap heap.